PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,797—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TEN PAGES.]
ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 1 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	6994	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7909	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	6994	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	6994	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth & London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mocenni	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BAUQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,469	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. S. HORTON, 23 & 24, CHANCERY Lane, London, Eng. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on 28th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

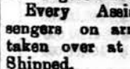
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI MARU, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 27th Instant,
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February 1903.

TRIO CIGARS,
BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE
ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.
Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.
To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.
Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.
A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,
In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins
Comprising the following Assortment :—
CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, ETC.,
Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.
Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.
NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1903 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BOXING! BOXING!!

AT

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

HARDMAN vs. TULLY

BOXING CONTEST OF TWENTY ROUNDS

FOR A PURSE OF Rs. 1,000.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

By Special Permission of the Commissioner of Police and under the Management of the following Committee of Gentlemen :—

Capt. J. Lewis, Secretary, Bombay Naval and Military Boxing Tournament; Lt. W. P. S. Jones, R. A.; Mr. A. Sydney Gallery, Editor, "Indian Sporting Times;" Capt. R. B. Ross, R. A. M. C.; Mr. C. Arthur Ellis, Lt. C. F. Cooper, R. A.; Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E.; and

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

BRIGADIER-GENL. SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

The first part of the programme on this occasion will be given by

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS STAR COMPANY OF ARTISTES,

REMEMBER THE DATE, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23RD.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box (6 Chairs) ....Rs.	30 0	Second Chairs ....Rs.	3 0
Single Seat Box..... "	6 0	Stalls, Carpet Seats "	2 0
Dress Circle Chairs "	4 0	Gallery (Natives only)	1 0

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs, 2 and Rs, 3 Seats only.

ABSOLUTELY NO FREE LIST (PRESS EXCEPTED).

BOX PLAN AT HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Open daily from Tuesday, Feb. 17th.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that they are DISCHARGING their CARGO in No. 3 & 4 VICTORIA DOCK respectively. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON ACCOUNT of INCREASING BUSINESS we find larger and more prominent premises a necessity. We have therefore pleasure in informing our numerous Patrons and the Public generally that we have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs C. JOST & Co., at 13-15, Hornby Row, Bombay, and that we shall open there on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
Sole Agents, Swift and Premier Cycles.
Do. do. The Oliver Typewriter.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Ebinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RARE OLD BOOKS

INVALUABLE to the antiquary and all who are interested in India Ancient and Modern will be held at

PEAKE, ALLEN & Cos., Lucknow,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10th. 1903, at 8 A.M.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at the Railway Administrative Offices, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on the 16th March, 1903, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 35,000 Tons of COUNTRY COAL, of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

	Pits mouth		Bombay
January 1904.....	8,000	Tons	4,000
February "	8,000	"	4,000
March "	8,000	"	4,000
Total (a)	24,000		(b) 12,000

Tenderers should quote the price per Ton for (a) 24,000 Tons delivered into Wagons for despatch by Rail and for (b) 12,000 Tons overside in Bombay Harbour.

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 350 maunds of Coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's forms, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent at Rs. 2 per copy.

Tenders should be submitted separately for Rail Borne and Sea Borne Coal and should be superscribed accordingly.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Colonel, R. E.,
Agent

Agent's Office, Bombay, 19th February, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during the period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of April, 1903.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs 2 for each form.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees two hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th February 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7, Course of six, Rs. 35. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE,

and

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice of the High Court and LADY JENKINS.

TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

will be given

BY THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

FELIX STERNBERG,

PUPIL OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1903, AT 5-45 P.M.

Kindly assisted by Miss PROCTER (Soprano), and Mr. ASTELL (Violin.)

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata C. major Op. 2 No. 3.....L. v. Beethoven.
   (a.) Allegro con brio.....
   (b.) Adagio.....
   (c.) Scherzo.....
   (d.) Allegro assai.....
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
2. Song.....Ave Maria.....Cherubini.
   (Miss PROCTER.)
3. (a.) Barcarolle G. minor.....P. Tschaikowsky.
   (b.) Impromptu p. 1 & 2 No. 2.....Fr. Schubert.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
4. Violin Solo.....Romanze.....T. Svendsen.
   (Mr. ASTELL.)
5. Grande Fantaisie Hongroise.....Fr. Liszt.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)

Accompanist.—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Concert Grand Piano by BLUTHNER, kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Tickets :—Rs 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot, 40, Medows Street.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EVENING

CONCERT,

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL.

On behalf of the

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

AND

Under the Gracious Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE

ON WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1903,

AT 9-30 P.M.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Seats Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st February, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1903, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

WANTED, for a Charitable Dispensary in Bombay, ONE LADY DOCTOR, ONE L. M. & S., TWO COMPOUNDERS, and TWO QUALIFIED MIDWIVES. Attendance Morning and Evening, Apply to

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE SABARMATI-BAVLA SECTION OF THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 23rd instant, the SABARMATI-BAVLA SECTION of the AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY, which JOINS the Metre gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Sabarmati, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, including PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

On and from the same date the Timings of the Trains will be as follows :—

	Mixed. Arri. H. M.	Dep. H. M.		Mixed. Arri. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Sabarmati.....	..	16 21	Bavla.....	..	5 45
Kills Bridge....	16 40	16 43	Sarkhej.....	6 42	6 45
Sarkhej.....	17 8	17 11	Kills Bridge...	7 10	7 13
Bavla.....	18 7	..	Sabarmati ...	7 32	..

Further particulars as to rates, rates, and classification of goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE

G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH CUT ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 45 tons of ROOF BOARDS and 110 tons of LINING BOARDS.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st February, 1903.

BOMBAY CENTRE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION of CERTIFICATES in FIRST AID by H. R. H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at the TOWN HALL, at 11-30 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 24TH instant.

All Certificate Holders and their Friends are invited to attend.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TREACHER'S SALE!

In order to clear the STOCK still remaining

12 1/2 PER CENT.

will be DEDUCTED from

SALE PRICES

during MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23RD and 24TH instant.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FORT ESTABLISHMENT,

BOMBAY.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

THE CURRICULUM of study is that required by the Educational Department and is as follows :—

(A)—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.—

(I) School Method and Management, (II) History of Education, (III) Psychology } For Senior Students preparing for the Government Teacher's Examination.

(I) School Method and Management, (II) Hygiene, } For Junior Students.

(B)—PRELIMINARIES,—

English, Mathematics, Literature, French, History, Geography, Elementary Hygiene, Needle-work, Cooking, } For Candidates for the Entrance Examination (who have not passed Matriculation).

(C)—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—

(I) Drawing, (II) Musical knowledge, (III) Science } For Senior and Junior Students and Entrance Examination Candidates.

(IV) Preparation for the School of Art Drawing Examination.

IN FREEHAND—Model, Geometry and Perspective by a teacher qualified from the South Kensington Art Department. The annual competition in drawing instituted by Vere Foster is now open to Teachers Training in our Institution.

1st prize in books	..	..	... Rs. 20
2nd Do.	...	..	.. " 10
3rd Do.	...	...	.. " 7

10 other book prizes.

The Training College is affiliated to the Trinity College of Music, London, and students are prepared for the Examination in Musical Knowledge without extra fee, except for Pianoforte playing.

Examinations take place in School Method and Management, Hygiene, History of Education } In August.

Psychology

Drawing Certificate Examination—In April.
Vere Foster's Drawing Competition—In September.

Trinity College, Pianoforte playing } In September or October.

Practical Teaching and Class Management } In October or November.

Musical Knowledge (Trinity College) In December.
Entrance Examination—In July.

3 Scholarships are awarded to successful Students.

The above Certificates satisfy the requirements of the Government Educational Department and qualify the recipients to teach the optional Subjects required by the Code in every efficient Government School.

A special class will meet on Saturdays 10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. for the benefit of teachers employed in other Schools, and desirous of appearing for the Government Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Intending Students and Teachers for the Special course are invited to call any first Tuesday of the month, to see the classes at work.

The Educational Inspectors remark : "In the all important subject of School Method and Teaching, I was exceedingly pleased with both the written answers and practical work."

"When I inspected the Alexandra School the work of the teacher (certified from the Clare Road Training College) appeared to me to be conspicuously good."

"I found the students extremely well prepared and quite up to the Standard, and I noticed marked improvement in the Practical Teaching and class management.

In the Teacher's Examination, 1902 there were seven successful First and Second year students, in the Trinity College Music Examination there were two.

In the School of Art Drawing Examintions there were three successful students from the Clare Road Training College.

For prospectus and information apply to

THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
CLARE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on quter Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MR N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned hey are the best in the world.

TO BE LET.—One BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, Stable and Compound, on Chinchpoogly Hill; water is laid on. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 66, Medows St., Bombay.

WANTED A JOB of a WEAVING MASTER, in a large Mill. Five years' experience. A first class Certificate can be submitted. Salary on trial of the work done. Address "A. E." care of Hosiery Factory, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

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40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar Bombay.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8. G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest, notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay : and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 1. To be had at this Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas : 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vicuna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50. 55 and 60.

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Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.

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ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR E. NEW, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :

6 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, partic

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, I. M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant foras freehold land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement about 10,122 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 732 and is bounded as follows:—On the South by the Hope Mill, on the North partly by Government land and partly by the property of Mohamed Ali Dyer, on the east by DeLisle Road, and on the west by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glasswares and procelain ware by Treacher and Co., best plateware by Elkington and Reed and Barton drawing room suit, cabinets, large chiffoneers with mirror back, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, Singapore chairs, one sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium, Singers's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, one large cabinet ice-box with filter, iron safe, perambulator gentleman and lady's bicycles, garden-plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, etc., the property of THOMAS CRAGGS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd prox, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Armine House," Marine Lines, next to B. B. and C. I. Railway ality Offices, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suits of dining, drawing, tect and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best plateware, rich table ornaments, one cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., one Mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and marking board, &c., complete, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Chi a and Satsuma flower vases, first rate pictures, table and hanging wind proof lamps, marble clock, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top tables, one iron safe, one handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one powerful grey arab horse young and fast, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots and pots, &c, the property of H. E. Rear Admiral sir CHARLES C. DRURY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Property of other gentlemen :—

1 very arab H-1, showy, quiet, free from vice and bad mark, strong, young and fast, goes in harness.

1 strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, round and camp tables, easy and light chairs, travelling camp furniture, two bundles Cabul tent, one Swiss cottage tent sofas, chest of drawers, 19 pairs new ladies shoes, &c.

1 D.-B.-L.-C.-F gun by Charles Boswell.

1 S.B. 303 sporting rifle.

1 Diamond ring 1 3-4 Rattee and 2 1-4 annas.

1 18-carat gold hunting repeater watch.

2 gold hunting watches by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, in good order, and one gold watch guard.

One X Ray coil for 6 "spark with one 6" and two 4" X Ray Focus tubes.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Bancon—

S. R. M. B. 780-1—1 case 5 doz. stylographic pens.

By order of Mr. Hirjeebhoy Manockji, the receiver appointed in the Small Causes Court Suit No. 8166 of 1902, and on account and at the risk of Mr. L. G. Das—

L.-G.-D.—427-8—2 cases each 150 boxes, each 100 books of 70 leaves Gigarette Paper.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

2 rolls of 1 1-2 inch section carriage rubber tyres, 42 feet long each.

1 light second-hand victoria.

1 light dog-cart.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.

1 nearly new rubber tyred Victoria with Selby's patent axle, made to order, the property of a Gentleman leaving ombay.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Grand Auction Sale of best Electro-Plateware, Fancy-Clocks and Time-pieces, &c. being the remaining stock specially ordered out for the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th Inst at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort opposite the Paper Currency office, and next to Mr. Hollis, Gunmaker, on account of the concerned, the following r maining goods suitable for present consisting of best electro-plate ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, egg and liquor frames, salvers of sizes, jam, butter, mustard and pepper pots, cases of fruit and fish-knives and fork-, cigar cases, ice pails, dinner sonds, salad bowls, photo stands, fancy clocks and time-pieces for drawing room, symphoniums, silk embroidered tea cushion and table covers and wall screens, &c.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED HOOP IRON AND HALF ROUND BARS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock C Shed, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Ockenfels.

Mark VIV blue—256 Bundles Hoop Iron, salt water damaged,

" IIII white—600 Bundles Round steel Hoops " "

" III white—199 Bars ditto ditto " "

" XXX white—207 Bundles Hoops " "

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE Sale of Mr. T. A. Bland's Furniture will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, instead of Thursday, the 26th instant, as previously advertised.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to H. H. Agakhan's bungalow the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co: persian carpets, first rate engravings, table ornaments, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, garden plants in pots, etc, the property of T. A. BLAND, Esq, Solicitor,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, on the first floor of the premises lately occupied by the B. I. S. N. Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), by order of the concerned, very valuable dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, cut glass and engraved monogram glassware, rich porcelainware, best plateware by Elkington, Mappin and Webb and others, marble top tables and teapoys, pier table with pier glass, open carved chiffoniers, cabinets, gold gilt chest of drawers, glass door glass cupboards, mahogany dining table for 28 persons, single and double bedsteads, German silver and copper brass utensils, chairs and tables, time pieces, gold and silver watches, safeguns, marble, dresden, bronze, Persian, majolica and Bohemian table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany square piano by Soundy, expressly made for India, musical boxes, standing table and hanging lamps mandoline, auto harp, fiddle, table covers, hall pillars, folding screens, doublebarr English-made large size safe with Chubb's lock on stand, 1 to 8 light gas and candle chandeliers, 2 to 5 light candelabras, large size carpets, square piano by Richard Lipp in good order, English and marble clocks, lady's and gent's bicycles, three quarter size mahogany billiard table with balls and cues, valuable books, marble chairs and elephant figures, cooking stoves, garden pots, chairs and tables, American organ, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, CONSUMERS AND OTHERS.
Sale of the well-known Perrier Jouet's B. Brand.
Champagne Whisky, Claret, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m. the following:—

Recently arrived per s.s. Ockenfels—

2 cases each 1 doz. Magnum bottles Perrier Jouet's Champagne B. Brand.

The Champagne is in perfect sound condition and is being sold on account of the underwriters, the labels being spoiled by water.

A lot of slightly ullaged Champagne by Perrier Jouet's, cyder etc.

5 dozen White Wine
4 " " Desert Claret.
20 cases superior Scotch Whisky.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1903. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE (IN BOMBAY) OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT LANOWLI.

By order of N.C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Morarji Lalji, an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1903, at 4 p. m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the following plot of land at Lanowli—

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, measuring east to west (664) six hundred and sixty-six feet in length, and north to south (51) six hundred and thirty-one feet in breadth, equal to ten acres, situate, lying and being at Tungarli in Lanowli, Mawal Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zillah, and bounded as follows:—On the east, south and west by the property of Dhondugir Guru Arjungir Goswari and on the north by the property of Chintoo Gungadhar Vadekar, together with passage ten feet by one thousand five hundred and twenty-five feet on the south side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

THE END OF
ECZEMA
IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
59, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
,143	10,7.3	11,137	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

PRIZE DRAWING
AT
MESSRS. ARDESHER AND CO'S.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES OF MESSRS. ARDESHER & Co., the Jewellers, Watchmakers, etc. of 178 Dhurrumtollah, were once again packed by an expectant assemblage on SATURDAY NIGHT, the occasion being their EIGHTH PRIZE DRAWING on the Art Union Principle. Many people had misread the Firm's advertisement and, under the impression that Saturday's Drawing would be the last it would hold, there was such a rush for purchases which carried tickets allowing participation in the Drawing especially during the fortnight before the closing date of the offer, that although extra establishments were at work day and night during that period, it was found impossible to meet the orders, and many hundreds were consequently disappointed in securing goods and participation tickets, both of which earlier application would have secured. SATURDAY'S function in no way differed from the Firm's previous similar functions. The prize and number tickets were duly checked by a Representative Committee and placed in their respective boxes in the presence of the assembly, and the actual drawing was done by relays from among the company, Indian, European and Eurasian, and on that score there was not the least occasion for complaint. As many of the ticket-holders were connected with Regiments and Military Departments all over the country, Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers and solders, stationed here and at Dum Dum, were specially entrusted with turns at the drawing. The higher Prizes were most of them late in making their appearance so that the gathering was kept expectant till nearly the very last. The first Prize (Rs. 1000) was drawn by a Hindu Gentleman (KANJI MAOJI DALAL) of Mandvi Bazar, Bombay, with Ticket No. 1983, the Second (Rs 500) by a Bengali Gentleman (Mr. DEY) of 99, Bolaram DEY'S Street, Calcutta, and the third (Rs. 250) by a Marwari, (HARKISEN SING) of Amber, in the Jeypore tate.

In regard to the misapprehension which has arisen in connection with Messrs. ARDESHER'S advertisement regarding the Drawing just concluded, we have been requested to state it was not the last of the Firm Drawings but it was, for the present, the last in which Money Prizes would be distributed. Under a contract with a manufacturing Jewellery Firm in England which is anxious to introduce its manufactures into this country, valuable prizes of watches and gem set jewellery of sorts will on the next occasion, perhaps oftener, be awarded to purchasers, of that Firm's specialities, particulars of which will be published later. The next Drawing is fixed for April 4th, the last purchasing date being 28th March

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C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 1 2	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	= "

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/4	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	48 1/4	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·16	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20·20 1/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 3/4	= Unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct = "
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	pr ct = "
6 " " "	3 3/8	pr ct = "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct = "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct = "

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct = "
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct = "

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 270,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 5,000

Linseed Bold 44 February-March. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-2d.

Arrivals.—Steamer Braunfels.

in Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester strong at full prices but the advance checks business. Total sales 12,000. Spot 5·28 plus 14. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 14,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·23 +9	5·22 +9	5·25 +11	5·25 +10
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·26 +10	5·25 +10	5·13 +9	4·86 +11	4·63 +6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	28,000	bales.
Do. last year	33,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	"
" Continent	16,000	"
Mid-Uplands	10·05	
Futures, month of March	9·83 — 1	
Do. do. July	9·67 — 1	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-8
Futures month of May	9·75 — 2
Do. August	9·52 — 2
Tone at close	quieter.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,53,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	79,000	
" " France and Continent	81,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	900,000	
" " at Interior Ports	350,000	

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	67,000	
" Sold for spec.	3,000	
" Sold for exportation	Nil	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	99,000	
" Actual exports	6,000	
" Week's Imports	70,000	
" Stock	6,18,000	
Surats week's sales	1,400	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	700	
" Week's Imports	2,000	
" Stock	9,000	
Afloat American	2,0 ,000	
" Indian	8,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 20th February 1903 :—

Cotton	21,334 bales.
Wheat	11,464 cwts.
Linseed	11,064 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,411 "
Gingellyseed	18,572 "
Poppyseed	222 "
Groundnuts	1,629 "
Castorseed	7,805 "
Rice	2 087 "
Myrabollams	7,203 "
Cottonseed	17,497 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 4,68 480 ex s s Egypt from London
Gold Coin Rs. 1,65,000 do. do.
do Rs. 1,50,000 ex s s Imperatrix from Alexandria
do Rs. 32,000 ex s s Egypt from Marseilles
Silver Bullion Rs. 3,1 ,391 ex s s Egypt From London

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-16d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs	3 do	do		171
Marks	3 do	do		139 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight.		115 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do		158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone firm.

Cash	Rs. 98 2
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 4

Money Market —Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.
Ready ...	7	9
Forward April-May ...	7	9

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 8 to 5 9
Do. April May	5 10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 7

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	7 13
Forward April-May	7 8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	22 8 to 22 12
Forward April-May.	23 12

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

Ready	34 4 to 34 8

Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.

15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	33 8
25 " " "	33 0
50 " " "	32 0
Black Kutnee " "	30 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	25,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5·18 —4	5-18 —4	5 20 —5	5·21 —4
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov**
5·22 —4	5·21 —4	5 09 —4	4 82 —4	4 59 —4

COTTON.—The market is quieter and prices are partially Re. 1 lower. There is a fair business passing at Colaba chiefly in Berars and Khandeish descriptions. The Sutta market is easier and Broach for March has declined Rs. 2.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Bengals (H. G.)	173	161		25 Feb.
Bengals M. G	179	169		do.
Sind-Punjab M. M.G	179	169		do.
Belati M. G	188	181		do.
Khandesh M. G.		175	167	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	190	189		do.
Nagpur Kamptee	196	189		do.
Akola (M. G.) / Khamgaum do / Karania do	192	185		do
Oomra good staple	202	194		do
Broach M. G.	225	219		25 March
Bhownuggar M G	205	195		25 Apr.
Do H. G.	202	192		do.
Do H. G.			177	25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar			217	do.
Westerns			201	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 5-32

The Manchester Market has been strong at full prices but the advance checks business.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	22 1-4

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p. m., on Monday, 23rd February, 1903, (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19th February.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAURIE—February 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of K S Laurie, of a daughter.

LANKESTER—February 16, at Peshawar, the wife of Dr Arthur Lankester, of a son.

LEWES—February 19, at 10, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of John H Lewes, of a son.

WHITELAW—February 14, at 10, Government Place, the wife of R Whitelaw, M B, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PONNUSWAMI—LAZARUS—February 18, at the Danish Kirk, Broadway, Madras, by the Rev J Lazarus, B A, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev J Blumann, K S Ponnuswami, B A, B L, H C Vakil, Palamcottah, to Hanah Sargon Lazarus.

DEATHS.

PARKER—February 16, at Dufflating, Assam, after a week's illness, Henry Parker.

SHERED—At Lucknow, William Sherd, partner of the firm of Messrs Peake, Allen & Co., aged 50 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 8-57m., 10-14s. Low water, 3-15m. 2-49s.

Presentation of new Colours to the 21st Bombay Infantry by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 8 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, Urgency Meeting, 4 p.m.

Lord Bishop of Bombay holds a Confirmation in Christ Church, Byculla, 6 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Boxing Contest.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Egypt entered and the steamers Bullmouth, Persia, and City of Lucknow left the Dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and J. Australia per steamer Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th February.

VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of January, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,759 among them the number of new admissions was 506 being classified as stated below :—Hindoos 203, Mussulmans 108, Persees 38, Christians 118, and other class 39. The average daily attendance was 56.

THE LATE MRS. V. J. SHANKARSHET.—The death of Bai Laxumibai V. J. Shankarshet occurred at her temporary residence at Bhuwani Shankar near Grant Road, on Saturday morning, the 21st instant. She was ailing and confined to bed for the past two months. The deceased lady latterly led a retired life and paid much attention to religious observances and private charities. She leaves behind her Mr. Raoji Vinayakrao Jagannath, J. P., as her son and heir to the Shankershet estate.

RECITAL AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.—Mr. Ronald Smedley gave a recital before a large gathering, mostly of students, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The programme included Hamlet's instructions to the players, Shakespeare; Scene from "Julius Cæsar", Shakespeare; Comic Sketches and Anecdotes, R. Smedley; Scene from "The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare; from "Henry V," Shakespeare; Poems by Maharaja Tagore and Syed Hosain Bilgrami; and soliloquy from Hamlet, Shakespeare. The recitation was heard with wrapt attention and much appreciated by the audience.

WAS HE A COOK OR A THIEF.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgon Police Court on Saturday, Ramchundra Joomrao, a cook, was charged with stealing currency notes, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 150, belonging to Bishandas Laljee Rupchund, a medical student, residing in a chawl opposite the J. J. Hospital. The accused was employed as a cook in the chawl. On the morning of the 8th instant the complainant found his box broken open on the verandah of the chawl and the property missing. As the accused suddenly disappeared from the chawl on the same day, the suspicion pointed to him and a report was made to the Police. The accused was arrested and a portion of the property recovered from a woman with whom he had been on friendly terms. He admitted a record of four previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Kalko alias Fakirchand Lalbhai, a carpenter, with committing criminal trespass and attempting voluntarily to cause hurt to Mrs. Newell by means of a knife on the 13th instant. The complainant said that on Friday before last at noon the accused came into her tent in Marine Lines. She heard the noise of crockery falling and went into the dining room tent where she saw the accused standing with his knives in his hand. He then took up a soda-water bottle and held it ready to throw if any one approached him. He was either mad or drunk. The servants ran away calling for police. The accused was caught as he tried to leave the tent and handed him over to the police. The accused said in his defence that his mind was not at ease. He had come from Surat about a fortnight ago. He did not know how he came to be in the tent of the complainant. The Magistrate observed that he did not think the accused was so devoid of intelligence as he wished to appear. He believed that the accused finding himself detected in the tent had feigned madness to avoid capture. He sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner for Bombay, concluded the inquest regarding the death of Ramjee, a Hindo lad, aged about fifteen years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a milkseller and attended to his master's cows kept in a stable in Goa Street, Frere Road. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th instant one Khema Ookerda, a Hindoo, entered the stable belonging to the master of the deceased and brought out some hay for the purpose of washing himself. Ramjee, who was then standing in the street caught hold of Khema, snatched the hay out of his hand, and wanted to take him to his master. Khema resisted and a struggle ensued. The deceased pulled Khema by his hand along the street for a distance of about twenty paces, when the latter, it was alleged, struck him a blow on the abdomen with his clenched fist. Immediately the blow was delivered, the deceased sat down on the road and became unconscious. His master was informed of the occurrence and he conveyed Ramjee to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where the doctor examined him and pronounced life to be extinct. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made a "post mortem" examination of the deceased said that he found the spleen ruptured. He further stated that the spleen was deceased, soft, friable, and six times its natural size; and that a slight blow, a fall, a slight injury or exertion would suffice to cause the rupture. There was no sign of bruising anywhere on the body. In his opinion death was due to internal bleeding caused by the rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from rupture of the spleen caused by a blow given by Khema Ookerda, whose act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

PARSEE GIRLS SCHOOLS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THERE was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native, at the Novelty theatre on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the schools managed by the Parsee Girls' School Association.—Sardar Dastur Hushang Jamasp, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, presided. The report for the year ending 31st December, 1902, stated that the three schools managed by the Association at Fort, Chandanwadi, and Mazagon had commenced to be popular as was shown by the number of the new additions during the year, which was seventy. The total number of the girls on the roll for December, 1902, was 242, and the number of classes in all 19, that is, two more than in the corresponding month of the year 1901. As regards the funds of the Association, which had been self-supporting since the death of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, the balance in hand at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 115, which at the end of the year showed an increase of Rs. 74, the total receipts and disbursements for the year being Rs. 3,707 and Rs. 3,633 respectively. The report having been read, a well arranged programme of recitations and music was successfully gone through. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Phirozai Phirose Hoshang Dastur and Mrs. Masoot. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CLAIM UNDER A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Jacob Hay Ephraim Cohen against the Tokio Marine Insurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 9,947 under a policy of insurance, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, for the defendants.

The plaint stated that, on the 1st of May, 1895, in consideration of the premium of Rs. 157-13-0 paid by the plaintiff, the defendants by a policy of insurance, insured 1,421 bags of salt on a voyage from Uran to Meerpat for Rs. 9,947 against perils and risks in the said policy. The bags of salt were duly loaded on board the Ganga Fullibhkhier, and the vessel sailed, but during the voyage it sank and was totally lost. In July the plaintiff sent a notice of demand, but the defendants decline to pay the amount insured. The plaintiff submitted that all the conditions had been fulfilled, and all things had happened which were necessary to entitle him to be paid the sum for which the goods had been insured.

The defendants admitted the facts mentioned in the plaint about the paying of the premium by the plaintiff. They denied that the conditions necessary to entitle the plaintiff to recover the sum claimed had been fulfilled, and submitted that the vessel Ganga Khar was unseaworthy when the goods insured were loaded on the same, and that the defendants, therefore, were not liable to pay to the plaintiff the amount claimed. They asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in delivering judgment, said that the only question in the case was the seaworthiness or otherwise of the vessel, and the onus lay on the defendants to show that she was unseaworthy. The goods were loaded at Uran, and the ship came to Bombay and sailed for Menpet on the 3rd of May. On the 6th, the vessel sank and was lost with the goods without any apparent cause. The question was whether any reason could be assigned for the sinking of the vessel. The suggestions as to the vessel encountering stormy weather or striking against a rock, or that a piece of timber had struck the ship, were not proved. His lordship reviewed the evidence at some length, and said that the sum total of the evidence was that a number of rotten planks were left unrepaired, and it was possible that one of such planks had come off during the voyage. Under the circumstances, his lordship said, he could not but hold that the ship did sink from some inherent unseaworthiness of the vessel. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs, his lordship holding that the plaintiff was entitled to the premium only.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	30	27	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	51

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Crema, de las Antillas	Do.	4	8
For Luck	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiors	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis., Spotted	Do. 100	11	0
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

MR. BALFOUR, at Liverpool, the other day, informed his hearers that the Monroe Doctrine has no enemies in England, and the observation will stand the test of cross-examination if one proviso be added: "So long as the United States Government does not attempt to put it into force." There is an older and greater power in America than the United States, the Minister of that country was once very forcibly reminded; and the States undoubtedly acted wisely in deciding that the Monroe Doctrine could not be applied to in cases of misconduct. If the Venezuelan embroglio has had one redeeming feature it has been this: that it has demonstrated to the United States the utter absurdity of endeavouring to dictate to European Powers what they shall or shall not do. Mr. Balfour recognised this when he made his very diplomatic speech at Liverpool, in the course of which he pointed out that it would be a great gain to civilisation if the United States concerned themselves more actively in preventing the recurring difficulties between European and South American Governments by getting the latter to observe the principles of international comity. If the object of the Monroe Doctrine be defined so that it shall signify the claim of the States to keep order among its less fortunate brothers its existence would not be ignored, nor its application defied. What is understood to-day as the Monroe Doctrine is a very different thing from that of its sponsor, and that which the States Government is prepared and able to put into force is different in a still more remarkable degree. That country had no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of Venezuela. Indeed it refused to when the troublesome little president appealed to the Doctrine. And it was a distinctly unwise step even to recognise its existence in connection with Venezuela. Captain Mahan, in effect, admits this in the excellent article he has contributed to the "National Review." In that magazine he has sought to explain the Doctrine and what it undertakes to do. If there be one American less arrogant than another it is Captain Mahan. That officer, as friendly as a citizen of the United States can possibly be to England, endeavours to define the Doctrine which he owns has never yet been defined. Same time he is bound to confess that "it is incapable of definition though it must be regarded as a corner-stone of American policy."

The Monroe Doctrine is still a policy without legal sanction or international recognition, but it has advanced from the region of theory to that of practice "as a product of national interest involved in position and of national power dependent on population and resources." He calls it a policy of "suspended action but of rapid progress in the realm of idea." If it meant this: that the United States will not countenance any assault on the independence or territorial integrity of any other American State, and neither will they countenance by their support any shirking on the part of such a community of its international responsibility—then England at all events would be quite willing to recognise it as Mr. Balfour practically intimated. But Captain Mahan denies that "though it holds a shield over the weaker States it is under an obligation to compel them to observe their duties in regard to others." It is then little beyond an absurdity, and it will probably save the States trouble in the hereafter if they will abandon it as dangerous before it becomes a Frankenstein. As Captain Mahan explains the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine, as distinguished from its origin, resulted, as is universally understood, from the political conditions caused by the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America. Great Britain refused to permit the intervention of the Holy Alliance in the South American States and laid the foundations of that which the citizen of the United States now call the Monroe Doctrine. But Great Britain was powerful enough to enforce it. The States are not though they vainly imagine they are. Moreover as Captain Mahan points out the Doctrine has not obtained the full legislative sanction even of the country of its origin, and its present development there rests upon successive utterances of persons officially competent to define, but not of full authority to commit the nation to their particular expressions. "The Monroe Doctrine," says he, "remains a policy, not a law, either municipal or international; but it has advanced in scope and in acceptance." The one progress as the other has been the result of growing strength; strength of members and of resources. Taken with position, these factors constitute national power as they do military advantage, which in the last analysis may always be resolved into two elements, force and position.

Thus it will be seen Captain Mahan takes the Doctrine very seriously. That its existence is acknowledged at all Great Britain is to be thanked. "It has been through discussion with Great Britain chiefly that the Doctrine, marking the advance of the sentiment, has progressed from definition to definition no one of which is final in authoritative sense, because in no case clothed with official sanction; but possessing, nevertheless, the weight which attaches to the utterances of those who both by personal ability and official position are recognised as competent interpreters;" says he. In other words every minister and member of the Senate and the House of Assembly has his own views as to what the Doctrine is and how elastic it ought to be. The Senate collectively will not attempt to define the limits of the policy because they know they have not got the ships or the guns wherewith to compel its observance. Recent action in Venezuela should lead the States legislature to declare what they mean and what they intend to stand to. Then European Powers will know what they have to accept or ignore, and will know precisely where they are and where the States would wish them. Captain Mahan cannot close his eyes to the futility of imagining that European Powers will submit to any dictation as to what they shall or shall not do in territory which is not beneath the Stars and Stripes. Let them assert their doctrine in some shape or another and watch what becomes of it. To some extent, as we have intimated, Great Britain is to blame for the birth of the Doctrine, and by her polite acquiescence in its idea that it has a tangible existence is to some extent responsible for the grotesque display man of the United States afford us when they talk of it and masquerade as the suzerains of the whole of the Western Hemisphere. If European Powers adopted the Monroe Doctrine they would give the States marching orders from the Philippines and from Hawaii, from Honolulu and Samoa. It would indeed, however, be a great gain to civilisation if the United States concerned themselves more actively in preventing the recurring difficulties between European and South American Governments by getting the latter to observe the principles of international comity. But so far they have been content to cry "Monroe Doctrine" as nurses cried "Buonaparte" to refractory children a century ago, and it is nothing more than a ridiculous bogey. Yet the Doctrine as originally stated by President Monroe in 1823 was something more rational than it is in its present flimsy form: "We owe it to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and do not intend to interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible, that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it, of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference.' As this was definitely stated it was impossible not to respect the doctrine and its propounder. To-day it is too vague to commend respect either for itself or those who would treat it seriously.

OPTIMISM IN THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. REBSCH as Chairman of the Improvement Trust on Friday recapitulated the work of the Trust since its foundation, and is, we are glad to find, very well satisfied with the record. We do not suppose that many of the rate-payers or as many of the people whose property has been acquired by the Trust will quite see eye to eye with him. For Mr. Rebsch looked at things through glasses of a roseate hue. His first striking assertion was that the management of the finances of the Board has been entrusted to a committee which includes some of the shrewdest business men in Bombay. Excellent word "some"! "Composed of a quantity or a number which is not stated; used to express an indefinite quantity or number," says Noah Webster, and we immediately look for some. The one thing which strikes the observer when he refers to the list of names of the Trustees is the almost entire absence of business men, shrewd or otherwise. Still the Chairman is perfectly satisfied with the way in which the affairs of the Trust have been managed, and assured his colleagues that the resources of the Board are ample for the requirements of the immediate future, though, as he observed, the purpose of the Trust's existence is a comprehensive one, "so comprehensive indeed" that he thought "no city in the world has yet attempted on a like scale." Even so the Chairman is convinced that the Trust has done all that could be expected of it if not more. In striving to meet the requirements of the position Mr. Rebsch admitted that they had to cover areas which had hitherto remained open, and thus removed certain amenities which some adjacent owners had temporarily enjoyed, but mark this—"in no case have we allowed buildings on areas which the public had used as recreation grounds." The statement will cause some amazement until we read the following sentence wherein it is stated that the areas covered were "either previously occupied by buildings as in the case of Marine Lines or mere swamps in the rains and used as either dumping grounds for old building materials or for the pitching of tents in the cold weather, as in the case of the Hornby Road and Wodehouse Road properties." They were also very much used for recreative purposes too unless the word recreation has undergone some unreported change. A statement of the kind in Parliament would have been met wish cries of "Oh, Oh!" Then there is another passage which will occasion remark. It says that the Trust has tried to hold the balance level; it has never pressed an unfair argument, but endeavoured to arrive at a correct valuation and has then tried to err on the side of liberality. "Tried," quotha. It is possible to try without succeeding, and we wonder how many of the 562 properties which have been acquired will venture to assert that the Board has succeeded in this department of its work. Still it may be, as the Chairman asserts, that the Trust has studiously avoided undue assertion of the special powers it possesses regarding the valuation of certain classes of property. As a result of this action Mr. Rebsch claims that the Trust is now securing a very large number of properties by amicable arrangements, and this naturally would be the best proof of the reasonableness of the position taken up and of the fact that the Trust has given owners fair and satisfactory compensation for the properties it has acquired. All the same we fear Mr. Rebsch takes a good deal for granted in arriving at this conclusion. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Chairman, who is after all the guiding hand in the Trust, recognises the magnitude of the work still to be done, and that he looks forward so cheerfully to accomplishing it.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FIJI.

SERIOUS charges have been made concerning the administration of the Fiji Islands, and they are now being investigated by the Colonial Office Representatives from the Crown Colony are now in England, and the attention of Parliament is to be directed to the complaints made on behalf of the Fijians. Forced labour is part of the system under which the Islands have been governed, but while that is a thing not unknown in India and other parts of the Empire, and has been advocated by Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa, it is alleged that in Fiji it has been adopted to an outrageous extent. The charges relate mainly to the way in which the present Colonial Secretary of Fiji administered the Colony during the interregnum between the departure of Sir George O'Brien and the arrival of his successor in the Governorship, Sir Henry Jackson. The allegations were first made by an English Colonist, and when the Administrator was asked for his observations he furnished replies which do not coincide with facts since put forward in support of the original statements. It is complained that unnecessary hardships were imposed upon the natives in the performance of their share of forced labour; that they had to travel twenty, thirty, and thirty-five mile to their work, that they were unprovided with food and were driven to theft to supply their needs. One of the most serious charges is that natives were made to plant sugar cane for a man who was the partner of the Administrator. Moreover, there has been a conscript system of Native armed constabulary who, in addition to their drill and police service, were compelled to contribute to the forced labour by breaking stones and making roads under the severest conditions of task work. But a forced labour which has been indistinguishable from the hardest slavery is not the only thing of which complaint is made. In other directions the Administrator carried matters with a high hand. Four Chiefs went to Suva, the capital of Fiji, as the representatives of two provinces to seek a mitigation of their hardships. They were arrested, shipped back to their own district, brought before the Magistrates, and charged with being absent from their task work. The help of counsel was refused them because no barrister is permitted to appear in the native Court. They were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment; but immediately the few Europeans who were watching the case had left the Court the chiefs were removed from their cells, put on board a cutter, and deported to an island eighty miles away without further trial of any kind. On a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was secured only after very considerable trouble, the Chiefs were brought before the Supreme Court. One of them was released, but the other three were again deported. Besides these the Administrator deported six important Chiefs apparently on the flimsiest grounds. The reply of the official to this charge is that "during my administration I have not found it necessary to deport any high chiefs"; but the names of half a dozen high chiefs whom he has deported have been supplied to the Colonial Office, while the warrants signed by him are stated to be now in London. These six notables are said to be the highest chiefs in Fiji, and one of them occupied the position of a native Magistrate from which he was dismissed for—advocating federation with New Zealand! New Zealand herself strongly urges that Fiji should be joined to her by federation, and the revelations of maladministration now made indicate the need for some change for the better. It can be understood that the Colonial officials in Fiji have strong objections to New Zealand's proposal, but Fiji cannot be permitted to be a blot on the Empire. As it is, the Fijians actually envy the position of the Samoans under Germany.

LORD KITCHENER will leave Calcutta for Peshawar and Khyber on the 27th instant, travelling by special train at high speed. He returns to Calcutta about the end of the following week. His Excellency, on the conclusion of the cold weather session, will make a six weeks' tour, visiting Quetta and the Zhob Valley.

IT is probable that the Sabarmati-Bavla section of the Ahmedabad-Dholka railway will be opened on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

THE famine returns for last week show an increase of about 1,890 persons on relief in the Central Provinces, where the numbers are, roughly, 30,000.

MR. H. V. COBB, Resident, Jeypur, proceeds Home on leave early in April, when Lieutenant-Colonel Pears will probably fill the vacancy.

MR. TUCKER, Commissioner of Ajmer, will take leave in June. Major Melvill, who will not return to the Persian Gulf, may then be posted to Ajmer.

REPORTS from Gilgit show that the winter has been of very great severity in that region, and the northern passes of Kashmir are now unusually deep in snow.

LADY CURZON will distribute the prizes in connection with the Mahakali Pathshala at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 4th March and not on the 5th as previously stated.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the rapid increase in temperature that has set in over the plains this week, the hills have been experiencing a relapse into winter. There was a heavy fall of snow both at Mussoorie and Naini Tal on Wednesday.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN, with a view to encouraging polo at Mahableshwar, has presented a silver Challenge Cup to the Polo Club to be played for yearly at that popular hill station. The first tournament will be held this year, probably in May. The polo ground is full sized, and no pains have been spared to ensure its becoming one of the finest polo grounds in India.

A CATHOLIC correspondent writes:—His Holiness the Pope, on the occasion of his Jubilee, is to be the recipient of one of the richest and most precious presents that he has ever received and the world has ever seen. It is a topaz of incalculable value, from Brazil, weighing one kilogramme and 784 grammes. It is the biggest jewel on record of that species. The image of our Lord has been engraved on it with superb artistic taste, by an artist in Naples named Andrew Coriello, who spent 10 years in the execution of the work and employed £4,000 worth of diamond powder and other appliances in embellishing it. The jewel represents what Art has done in our days on hard stone. It is of extraordinary size, measuring 18 centimetres and 3 millimetres in length; 11 centimetres and 4 millimetres in width.

THE ROMANCE OF A WATERWAY.

THE COST OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

[BY T. W. WILLIAMS.]

Now that the canal treaty has been signed by the United States Government it is understood that the work will shortly be commenced on the canal which is to unite the Atlantic to the Pacific.

I was for eighteen months in the service of the French Canal Company. I controlled regiments of labourers working on the excavation. I write, therefore, says Mr. T. W. Williams in the "Daily Express," with intimate knowledge of the subject, and the experiences related are personal ones.

The French company receive £8,000,000 for the amount of work already accomplished and for their machinery and plant on the Isthmus, which has cost the French nation £70,000,000.

The Colombian Government have agreed to accept £7,000,0 0 down and £50,000 per annum for the concession on a hundred years' renewable lease. Opinions of engineers vary as to the length of time and expenditure of money before the canal will be completed, but a general estimate is that it will take ten years and cost £30,0 0,000.

The American engineers recommend that the waterway which will be forty-seven miles in length, should have a depth of 35 ft., with a width at the bottom of 153ft and one locl at the Pacific end.

The old Panama Company have constructed over two-fifths, or nearly twenty-five miles, of the work, a portion of which will have to be reconstructed owing to the difference between their plans and those drawn up by the American engineers.

A DEADLY CLIMATE.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the Isthmus of Panama is the climate which is notorious for its deadly effects on the white man. The American engineers who constructed the Panama railroad, fifty years ago, had in the end to import Chinese coolies, who were the only human beings who seemed able to withstand the ravages of the Chagres fever.

It is stated on authority that the forty-eight miles of railroad cost ten lives for every sleeper laid on the track, and when it is considered that they are only 4ft. apart, some idea may be gained of the fearful loss of life the construction of this railway entailed.

Already thousands of persons have perished since the commencement of the canal undertaking, and doubtless thousands more will fall victims before the waterway is completed.

In addition to the Chagres fever, which is a peculiarly virulent form of malaria, the inhabitants suffer from yellow fever, small-pox, typhoid, and dysentry!

Doctors state that the planting of a number of eucalyptus trees all along the course of the canal would do a great deal towards improving the climate, but it will be some years before Panama becomes a health resort.

In the dry season, which only lasts four months in the year, the Colombians and Indians generally get up a revolution, and set fire to Colon and Panama. Failing this there are frequent earthquakes, which are sometimes very severe, notably those of September 1882.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

I was in Panama at the time, and was roused from my slumbers about 2 a.m. by the sudden waltzing of my bed across the polished floor of my bedroom in the hotel.

The noise of falling buildings was terrific. It was mingled with the screams of the terrified people, who were running about the cathedral square like mad people, not knowing what to do.

I dressed hurriedly, and left the hotel, which seemed to be doing an impromptu polka on its own account, causing the furniture and articles suspended on the walls to fall in all directions.

On arriving at the beach, which I considered the safest place, I found that the water had receded for some miles, and an American engineer informed me that he expected a tidal wave in an hour or so.

I waited till 8 a.m., but the tidal wave did not come along and as the earth seemed to have quitted the quaking business, I went back to the remains of my hotel.

RACIAL FIGHTS.

At that time the Canal Company were employing thousands of West Indian negroes from Barbados and Jamaica on a yearly contract of four shillings per day and their lodging.

The half-caste Indians who exist on the isthmus are opposed to work in any form from their birth, and resented the negroes coming and digging up the soil of their native land.

Conflicts between the two races were frequent, and sometimes resulted in the suspension of work on the canal for days, in addition to the loss of many lives.

Americans do not like the climate of Panama which is bad enough to make even politicians nervous, and there will be a dearth of engineers, which will probably be made up by volunteers from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Scotland.

At the zenith of the good times under the old French company's regime, when 12,000 labourers, were employed, negroes were earning as much as £2 per day, gambling and all forms of vice went on unchecked, and robbery with murder was very prevalent.

The prosecutor had to pay 2s. to the police officials for every day the offender was kept in goal. Out of this sum the prisoner received about fivepence per day for his food, and had to sweep the streets of the city, with an iron ball attached to his foot, for the benefit of the community. This made criminal investigation by amateurs a luxurious pastime. There is every likelyhood that the riff-raff from all parts of the States will flock to Panama as soon as the work is commenced.

MEANING OF THE CANAL.

The Panama Canal, when completed, will save between 3,000 and 7,000 miles to vessels proceeding from the east coast of America to the Orient and Australia.

The countries on the west coast of South America will benefit the most, and it will doubtless open up Peru and Ecuador, which have boundless mineral wealth hidden in their mountain regions Peru is very fertile, and has a splendid soil for the cultivation of sugar, indigo, coffee, and other products.

The canal will cheapen freight rates between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and cause passenger and freight steamship lines to be established between New York, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, and China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

It is expected that the canal in a few years after its completion will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. to the United States Treasury.

Living on the isthmus is very cheap, as Colon is a free port, and there will be plenty of positions vacant for healthy young men who are not afraid of a climate with a bad reputation. The French company paid large salaries, and there is no doubt that the Americans will do the same.

THE Select Committee on the Bundel Khand Bills will meet in Lucknow early next week, on the return of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Mr. Hooper from their tour through the districts concerned in the proposed measures.

REGARDING horse and mule breeding, we understand that the proposals of the Commission for putting breeding under the Remount Department have been accepted in principle; but there will be considerable modification in detail and the remodelled department will remain under its present head, Colonel Goad. The actual designation of the new department has not yet been definitely decided.

IN a recent notice of the remarkably general decrease in the earnings of the principal Indian railway lines during the latter part of last year the Southern Punjab Railway was noticed as a rather prominent instance of the common tendency. It appears, however, that in this case comparison between the half-year ended the 31st December 1901 and 1902 is misleading, as the receipts of the former period were swollen by a sum of nearly 5½ lakhs not earned but due to an accounts adjustment. The actual decrease in takings was therefore only Rs. 2,44,000. Moreover the accounts for the past half year are only approximate, and there is reason to believe that there will be a considerable increase shown from traffic that could not be included when they were provisionally made up.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE CAPE.

RACIAL ANIMOSITIES.

DEPUTATION TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Cape newspapers, in discussing the intention attributed to Mr. Chamberlain of asking the Colony for a War contribution, said that five millions had been mentioned. It is stated that both parties acquiesce, but the Bond demands the coalition of the Ministry and amnesty for the rebels. The Progressives refuse to hear of coalition, and racial animosity seems more pronounced than ever.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The last of the Burgher Camps in the Transvaal has been closed.

Mr. Chamberlain is still at Capetown. He has received a Dutch deputation headed by Messrs. Hofmeyer and Merriman.

Referring to the suspension of the Cape Constitution he said that he regarded that incident as absolutely closed. He refused to consider a request for an enquiry into Martial Law and Military Commandeering.

The proceedings were most cordial, and the delegates thanked Mr. Chamberlain for the tone of his reply.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

TURKEY CALLING OUT RESERVES.

FIGHTING AT KASTORIA.

THE POWERS AND REFORMS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

M. Delcasse has informed the Cabinet that he has instructed the French Ambassador at Constantinople recommending an immediate adoption of the Macedonian reforms.

M. Delcasse also announced that the French Minister's relations with Menelik were never more cordial.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The Turkish railways have been warned to prepare for the transport of twenty-five thousand redifs. This is supposed to imply the calling out of the reserves of the Salonica Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

A cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 21st instant states :—

A Turkish force of 800 strong while chasing a band of revolutionaries engaged in desperate fighting at Kastoria.

Ninety Turks were killed and many wounded.

The revolutionists withdrew to the mountains.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

CHOLERA AMONG THE MULLAH'S FORCES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Abyssinian troops to which Colonel Rochfort and Captain Cobbold are attached left Harrar on the 11th instant to operate against the Mullah.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The "Graphic's" Correspondent sends a despatch from Garrero, dated the 16th instant, reporting that the Mullah has concentrated his whole force at Dohol, sixty miles to the south-west of Bohotle. Cholera is rife among his followers. This becomes a serious matter as the British advance, owing to the danger of all the wells being contaminated.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

CONFERENCE AT NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

A National Labour Conference was held at Newcastle to-day. It was decided to create a fund in order to fight elections independently of Liberals, Socialists, and Conservatives, also to pay Labour Members of Parliament an annual salary of £200.

THE UNITED STATES.

LEGISLATION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

The Washington House of Assembly has passed a Bill punishing the murder of the President, the Vice-President, Foreign Ambassadors, and Ministers, with death. Attempt to murder is punishable with death or imprisonment, with a minimum term of ten years. Instigators to murder are punishable as principals. Persons advocating the killing of Government Officers of any civilized nation are punishable by imprisonment with a maximum of twenty years. Anarchists are prohibited from entering the United States.

THE NAVY.

THE BELLEVILLE BOILER ABOLISHED.

The Admiralty has definitely discarded the Belleville Boiler replacing it by a boiler of the latest cylindrical type.

INCREASE IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The Washington House of Assembly have passed the recommendation of the Naval Committee for the construction of three battleships and one cruiser mentioned on the 18th ultimo.

THE COAL TAX.

Mr. Ritchie informed a deputation that waited on him that he was unable to offer any hope of the abolition of the coal tax.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The Pope celebrated the Jubilee of his accession to-day. He bore the ceremonies without fatigue.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

In the match for the Waterloo Cup Father Flint beat Paracelsus.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

The War Office knows nothing of Sir Hector Macdonald's leaving Ceylon.

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 21.

Local curiosity is strong regarding Sir Hector Macdonald's abrupt departure which is augmented by the fact that he left without a guard of honour or any manifestation, official or public.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

I learn that the scheme which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganisation of horse-breeding arrangements for military purposes in India does not include any reversion to the old system of studs. On the contrary it continues the method already in force with the difference that the operations will be better controlled and confined to selected districts. The scheme provides for constitution of five circle charges which will probably be arranged as follows :—First circle—Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Jhelum, and Attock ; second circle—from the Jhelum to Dera Ghazi Khan, including Multan ; third circle—Lahore, Gujranwala, Amritsar, and Ferozepore ; fourth circle—Baluchistan and Sind ; fifth circle—Bulandshahr, Meerut, Aligarh, and Muzaffarnagar.

Poona and Ahmednagar will not be constituted into a circle, but the breeding arrangements there will be controlled by the Superintendent of the Ahmednagar depot, assisted by a probationer.

Each circle will be under the charge of a military officer with the status of an assistant commissioner.

A veterinary officer of experience will be appointed as assistant to Colonel Goad who becomes Director of Remounts and Breeding.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ADDRESS BY MR. RALEIGH.

THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

The Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon was the occasion of an important speech by Mr. Raleighin his capacity of Vice-Chancellorand President of the Universities' Commission. It was devoted to a defence of the Report of the Universities' Commission, and minimised the importance of the points on which the Commission's recommendations had failed to be unanimous. Mr. Raleigh made the significant statement that sooner than give up the objects the Commission aimed at he would accept Mr. Justice Bannerjee's recommendations, and he contented with the carrying out of reform as modified by the rider which Mr. Bannerjee had appended to the report. He called upon the members of the University to come to an amicable settlement by co-operating in the endeavours to remove abuses and remedy defects, and indicated a general willingness to meet his critics half way.

The Viceroy presided as Chancellor but made no speech.

THE MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 21.

In the Murray Football Tournament final to-day the Black Watch beat the Royal Irish Rifles by one goal to nothing after a close game.

THE SERVICES.

The Rev. C. E. De Coetlogan is gazetted to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. R. H. New, Engineer, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has nine months' extension of furlough.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BERAR.

MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, FEBRUARY 22.

A largely attended public meeting held here last evening adopted a memorial to the Government of India praying for the continuance of the existing arrangements in the civil administration of Berar. The memorial states that the remarkable progress of Berar during the last fifty years has been mainly due to its existence as a separate independent administration. Amalgamation with and subordination to Bombay or Nagpur would be calculated to produce a disregard, if not the sacrifice, of the needs and requirements of Berar whose land tenure traditions, customs, and educational methods are entirely different from Nagpur's though less so from Bombay's. After making some admittedly necessary economies no material difference in the expenditure results whether Berar is administered from Hyderabad, Nagpur, or Bombay. The general sentiment of all classes is entirely against joining Berar to another province, and positively condemns its splitting up as productive of great confusion and inconvenience to Government and the people alike.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

Lieutenants Carey and Campbell and Sub-Lieuts. Vibart, Hamilton, and Scott have leave out of India for one year each. Sub-Lieut. Philips has leave out of India for six months.

There is not likely to be any further reduction in the strength of the Indian garrison maintained in the north of China, as this has now been reduced to two battalions of native infantry, while three other battalions are at Hongkong.

Several hundred mules are being purchased by Government for pack transport for Maxim guns recently issued to infantry regiments.

Major-General Boyce Combe, commanding the Rawalpindi District, has just proceeded Home on sixty days' leave, Colonel Rose filling the temporary vacancy as Senior Officer in the District.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

THE SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

The races to-day were run in splendid weather. There was a large assemblage and fair fields. Details :—

Rawdon Stakes—6 furlongs.

Mary Xmas, 11st ..... Lansdowne 1
Corick, 7st 4lbs ..... Jogee 2
Orsino, 8st 12lbs ..... Luchman 3

Eight ran.

Won by a length, after a good race ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 17 3-5sec.

The Mayo Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Second Thought, 10st 11lbs ..... Lansdowne 1
Fiorin, 9st 8lbs ..... Hart 2
Perfect, 9st 13lbs ..... Mr. Gresson 3

Four ran.

Won easily by two lengths ; the same distance between second and third.—Time—1min. 5 1-5sec.

The Kalighat Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lady Olive, 8st ..... White 1
Cissy J., 8st 10lbs ..... Mr. Galstaun 2
Vanguard, 8st 5lbs ..... Hard 3

Eight ran.

Won by two lengths ; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 7sec.

The Esplanade Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Kellnerin, 8st 7lbs ..... Bloss 1
Euryalus, 6st 10lbs ..... Elahbux 2
Autocrat, 10st ..... Mr. Pike 3

Nine ran.

Won by a length ; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 4 4-5sec.

Match between the pony Reveille and the horse High Tide six furlongs.

Reveille, 8st 7lbs ..... White 1
High Tide, 9st 7lbs ..... Hard 2

Reveille won by a neck on the post by good horsemanship. Time—1min. 22 4-5sec.

Jumper's Flat Race.—Distance—R.C.

Twilight, 9st 8lbs ..... Mr. Bell-Irving 1
Kittylea, 10st 12lbs ..... Mr. Gresson 2
Rirkshaw, 11st 4lbs ..... Mr. Prendergast 3

Seven ran.

Won easily by three lengths ; six lengths between second and third. Time—3-45sec.

Selling Handicap.—Distance—furlongs.

Spray, 9st 9lbs ..... Lansdowne 1
Autocrat, 10st 4lbs ..... Mr. Pike 2
Naides, 9st ..... Mr. Bell-Irving 3
Flashlight, 8st 11lbs ..... Mr. Gresson 4

Twelve ran.

Won by a very short half length, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 43sec., the tote paid 97 on the win.

POLO AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 21.

The first game in the semi-finals of the Infantry Polo Tournament between the Gordons and the 2nd Gurkhas opened with hard and fast play, the Gurkhas scoring 2 goals in quick succession during the first "chukker." From this to the end of the game, the Gurkhas maintained their lead, and although the Gordons had the faster ponies they were outplayed at all points and eventually were beaten by 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary.

BILLIARD MATCH IN BOMBAY.

THE billiard match of 4,000 up between Mr. John Roberts, the Champion, and Mr. William Laxson South African Champion, was concluded on Saturday night at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, and resulted in the win of the latter. There was a large gathering of lovers of the game. On the previous night when the play was adjourned, the scores were : Mr. Roberts 2,211 and Mr. Laxson 3,602. Mr. Laxson continued his unfinished break and added but five to his total. In the first round the Champion made only seven, but in the second round made a break of 55 and raised his score to 2,233, while his opponent carried his figure to 3,612. In the third round both the players put up a break of 33 each, the scores being Mr. Roberts 2,326 and Mr. Laxson 3,645. Both the players then went to the table several times, but neither of them seemed to push the game forward, and when the South African Champion had raised his figure to 3,700 Mr. Roberts stood at 2,359. The latter then pulled up a little and made breaks of 99 and 53, while Mr. Laxson could add only 78 to his total, his best break being another 33 (2,537—3,778.) The Champion then showed brilliant play and made a break of 205 while his opponent could but add 25 to his total. Mr. Roberts next made a break of 60, mostly obtained from spot strokes (2,821—3,803). The English Champion continued his excellent exhibition of careful play and made breaks of 93, 90, 48, 37, and 31, while the South African Champion put up only 29 (3,154—3,832). Opinions was here divided as to the probable result of the game. Mr. Laxson, however, improved, and put up breaks of 24, 31, and 39, Mr. Roberts in the meanwhile contributed 166 which included breaks of 82 and 61, the scores being Mr. Roberts 3,322 and Mr. Laxson 3,935. The latter then added eight points to his total, while Mr. Roberts made a break of 59, raising his score to 3,381. Mr. Laxson in his turn continued the lead and carried his total to 3,968, while the English Champion brought his figure to 3,442, his last break being 35. The South African Champion then went to the table, and ran out with an unfinished break of 32, his last stroke realising 7. The match was a most interesting one. The game displayed by the English Champion on Saturday night was of exceptional order and was much appreciated.

The scores were :—

Mr. Laxson 4,001
Mr. Roberts 3,442

THE Bengali newspapers are still continuing to sing the praises of the ex-Maharaja of Indore, though as we pointed out last week, says the "Pioneer," they are singularly inconsistent in their line of argument. They would apparently like to see him placed once more on the "gadi ;" but the relief to his State, his officials, his subjects and his own relations, of his disappearance from the scene and resignation of powers that he had misused for sixteen years can only be calculated and appreciated by those who have lived in Indore territory since his accession in 1886. The story of his periodical vagaries will probably never be written ; but if the record were made public, the Government would be blamed for having permitted him to rule so long, rather than for having accepted his resignation last month. If the Bengali editors who now bewail the "downfall of Holkar," had taken service or attempted to publish their papers in the State during the period 1886 to 1902, they would have had ample material for comment and reflection, but assuredly not of the kind that employs their pens at the present moment. The Holkar case really is beyond criticism.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

BYCULLA CUP WON BY HOOP IRON.

THE LAST DAY.

THE last day of the Bombay Races at Mahalaxmi on Saturday was a fitting climax to the successful series of meetings which have been held during the last fortnight. Never before has so large or so distinguished a gathering been seen on the Mahalaxmi course. During the afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at the course, and they, along with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, witnessed the big event of the day, the race for the Byculla Cup, and those succeeding it, from the Governor's Box. Their arrival and departure was marked by the playing of the National Anthem. The Royal Party, who were received at the entrance of the course by Colonel Clery Hill, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Younghusband, and Mr. Cecil Gray on behalf of the Western India Turf Club, displayed great interest in the racing. The Duke spent a good deal of the afternoon in the Paddock. A special box was also set apart for his Highness the Nizam, who with the members of his staff was also present. The racing was extremely interesting though once again from the point of view of betting the general public had little of the luck. Out of seven events only one favourite came home, and as in that case the betting started at 6 to 4 on and eventually declined to 5 to 2 on, it is to be feared that it did not do much to balance the losses of the afternoon. Veera was greatly fancied for the Small Pony Plate, but she never really had a chance in the running, Ethel II winning fairly easily from Haydn. Bay Middleton, the "sure thing" of the day, brought home her money just as easily as upon the last occasion. Sapphire also who was well backed for a place finished a fairly good second. Spark made a good race of it in the Importer's Handicap. Fancy appeared to be divided between Mr. Barney Allen's pair, but in the running they did not show up at all well. Kingston appeared to be shut out when in the straight, but Sorella never looked a likely horse, and was done at the end. Mamelake again showed that even with top weight up is a match for most. In the race of the day there was another surprise. Opinion was all in favour of Up Guards, and he certainly looked well. However, he was never in the running, and did not finish in the first four. Hoop Iron won a fine race at the post, and got in by half a neck. The last two races of the day were also captured by outsiders. The following are the details :—

The Small Pony Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Aga S Shah's b aus m Ethel II. 7st 12lbs ...Robinson 1
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 8st 5lbs .....Hook 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, 8st 11lbs ..... Heeroo 3

Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' br aus m Acme, 9st 3lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 9st 1lb .....Penton 0
Mr Murray's ch aus g Goose, 8st 10lbs .....C B Mahomed 0
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not Yet, 7st 11lbs ....Hoyt 0
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan, 7st 3lbs ...Murphy 0

Betting : 5 to 2 each against Goose and Veera ; 6 to 1 Ethel II; 8 to 1 Haydn ; 10 to 1 Bandicoot ; 15 to 1 others.

The Race :—Haydn jumped off with a good lead followed by Ethel, Veera, and Bandicoot, with Acme last. His was caught close home by Ethel who won by a length ; a length and a quarter between second and third. Time—50 3-5 sec.

The Second Dealers. - Plates. Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 300. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1902, and which are the property of, or which have been bought from the Importer. Weight reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner of New Stakes 4lbs. ; of Maiden Stakes 7lbs. (accumulative) Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Distance—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji, and A M Amer's b h Bay Middleton, 8st 5lbs ..... Oomerkhan 1
Mr R R S's ch h h Sapphire, 7st 12lbs..Noor Mahomed 2
Mr Abdool Rehman Basham's g h Galston, 8st 10lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr Fergusson's g h Abundance, 8st 5lbs...Ramshaw 0
Mr Yusuff Swedan's b h Khalil, 8st 5lbs...Mahomed 0
Mr Abdool Ganny's b h Jalad-e-Falak, 8st 2lbs ..... Heeroo 0

Betting : 5 to 2 on Bay Middleton ; 8 to 1 each against Sapphire and Galston ; 20 to 1 others.

The Race.—Sapphire made the running from Bay Middleton, and after going half a mile the two drew out by themselves. Bay Middleton won in a canter by a length and a half ; four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 53 4-5 sec.

The Importers Handicap.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 since 31st March, 1900. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 9st 4lbs .....Penton 1
Mr Steve Margrett's ch aus g Wedlock, late Cardinal, 9st 7lbs ..... Robinson 2
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g The Earl, 7st 2lbs...Bennett 3
Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Kingston, 8st 12lbs...Thomas 0
Mr Barney Allen's br aus m Sorella, 8st 3lbs...Murphy 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 7st 9lbs .....Hook 0
Mr Finch's b aus g Response, 6st 7lbs .....Kamad 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Sorella ; 4 to 1 each Wedlock and Kingston ; 5 to 1 Spark ; 6 to 1 The Earl ; 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—On the horses being sent away Sorella made play from The Earl, followed by Spark. Sorella was done with on entering the straight, and Spark came on from Wedlock, winning by a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min 15 3-5 sec.

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b ah Mameloka, 8st 12lbs...Heeroo 1
H H Sir Sivajirao Holkar's ch h h Gallant, 8st 11lbs. C B Mahomed 2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji and A M Amer's b h Hyderi, 9st 4lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Mr F M Gerda's br h Narunjee, 8st 11lbs...Southall 0
Mr Phiroza's b h Muswood 8st 9lbs .....Cowell 0
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g h Chungiz, 7st 13lbs ...Noor Mahomed 0
Mr R D Sethna's b h Regal, 7st 9lbs.....Hoyt 0
Mr A M Bushari's b h Admirer, 6st 9lbs .....Kamad 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch h h Rubric 6st 7lbs ...Dhondi 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Hyderi ; 4 to 1 each Mameluke and Regal; 5 to 1 Gallant; 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—After a good start, Admirer showed out in front of Rubric, Chungiz, and Muswood, with Mameluke, Hyderi, and Gallant, the last three. Half a mile from home Hyderi drew up, closely followed by Mameluke with Gallant improving his position. At the distance Mameluke assumed command and won by a length and three-quarters ; a head between second and third. Time—2 min. 6 3-5 secs.

The Byculla Club Cup.—Rs. 5,500 from the Fund, and a cup value £50 sterling presented by the members of the Byculla Club; second receives Rs. 800 and the third Rs. 400 out of the stakes. A Handicap for horses. Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Hoop Iron, 7st 10lbs ..... Thomas 1
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign, 8st 5lbs ..... Southall 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Clieveden, 7st 3lbs ..... Hoyt 3
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand Off, 8st 4lbs...Robinson 4
Messrs M Gocouldas and A Nanji's dk b aus g Tubal Cain, 8st 9lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr J D Scott's b h Up Guards, 8st 7lbs ...Ramshaw 0
Mr J B's b aus g Security, 7st 10lbs .....Murphy 0
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Goldsmith, 7st 7lbs ...O'Neill 0
Lt-Col H Armstrong's b aus g Knight Templar 7st 3lbs ..... Kamad 0
Mr Austin's ch aus h Lochaber 6st 5lbs .....Butlin 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton, 6st Bennett..... 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Up Guards ; 5 to 1 Stand Off ; 6 to 1 Loch Clieveden ; 6 to 1 Hoop Iron ; 10 to 1 against Record Reign ; 10 to 1 Security ; 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Lochaber made the running from Record Reign and Security, followed by Loch Clieveden. At the mile post Lochaber still held the lead from Record Reign with Stand Off improving his position. Coming to the last turn Lochaber gave way to Record Reign and Stand Off, and the first named led into the straight, but was challenged close home by Hoop Iron, who won a fine race by half a neck ; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 52 4-5 sec.

The Bedouin Stakes.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st 5lbs .....C B Mahomed 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 4lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 2lbs.....Heeroo 3
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 9st 8lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr Finch's b a h Arabistan, 8st 11lbs .....Penton 0
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 4lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Captain Benn and Captain Alexander's g a h Regret, 7st 12lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 7st 8lbs .....Etul 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 7st 7lbs .....O'Neill 0
Mr Fergusson's b a h John Roberts, 6st 11lbs...Kamad 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 6st 3lbs.....Dhondi 0

Betting : 7 to 2 against Arabistan ; 4 to 1 each Brigand and Achilles ; 5 to 1 Chancellor ; 15 to 1 Rose and others.

The Race.—Rose made the whole of the running and won by a length and-a-half, Achilles beating Hakum by a head for second place. Time—1 min. 21 1-5sec.

The Innovation Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Preston's ch g New Oswestry, 7st 13lbs .....Hoyt 1
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 8st 10lbs .....Southall 2
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 7st .....O'Neill 3
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy, 9st 13lbs ...Ramshaw 0
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus, 9st 7lbs ..... Cowell 0
Messrs M Gocouldas and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 3lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr J C Galston's br aus h Metalgia, 8st ...Robinson 0
Mr Jones' b aus m Alma, 7st 11lb .....Dhondi 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Yankee Boy ; 4 to 1 each Min and Alma ; 5 to 1 Minimus ; 8 to 1 New Oswestry ; 10 to 1 Olga and Metalgia ; 15 to 1 Malice.

The Race :—New Oswestry led from start to finish, winning easily by a length and-a-half; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 sec.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse, paid a visit to Messrs. Thacker and Company's shop in Esplanade Road on Friday morning and made purchases. A second visit was paid by their Royal Highnesses on Saturday morning, when they also visited the establishment of Messrs. Rose and Co. At 12 o'clock yesterday morning H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught paid a return visit to his Highness the Nizam at Readymoney House, and in the evening accompanied by H. E. the Governor and the Staff drove to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Last evening the Duke and Duchess attended Service at St. Thomas's Cathedral.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Persia were the Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Major-General Von Wachter, Mr. Obertt Von Massembode, and Major Dick. His Serene Highness' departure was private. His Highness drove to the Ballard Pier at about 11-15 a. m. from the Government House and was met at the Bunder by the Vice-Consul for Germany. Sir Muncherjee M. Bhownagree, M.P., who also proceeded on Saturday to resume his Parliamentary duties, arrived at the Ballard Pier at about 11-45 a.m., where he was met by Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana, Messrs. J. N. Tata, K. N. Kabrajee, H. J. Rustomjee, J. D. F. Karaka, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Premchand Roychand, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Batliwalla, R. D. Sethna, Lalubhai Samaldas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, J. J. Guzdar, H. M. Obichgar, R. M. Patel, M. F. Murzban, K. N. Kabraji, P. B. Desai, J. C. Clabwalla, K. A. Ghaswalla, Kamaria Shaik Ismail, Joomabhoy Jamnahomed, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Hormusjee Soapurjee Vakil, Rustom M. Chichgar, Manockshaw D. Doctor, Rattonjee B. Dubash, S. R. Bomanjee, Cowasjee Dadabhoy, J. P. Doctor, N. B. Doctor, and others, who had come to wish him bon voyage. He was garlanded and presented with some bouquets. After a short conversation with those present, Sir M. Bhownagree left for the mail steamer in the P. and O. launch. The other passengers who went home were Count and Countess Charles de Caraman, Lady Rupert Clarke, Lady Emily Ampthill, the Countess of Crewe, Sir Walter Griffithe, Lady Griffiths, Marchioness Dowager of Headfort, Sir Charles McLaren, Lady and Miss McLaren, M. McLaren, Hon'ble Vere de Ponsonby, H. H. the Raja of Pundukota, Hon'ble Romola Russell, Archdeacon Samwell, General Lord William Seymour, Lady Beatrix Taylor, Major-General and Mrs. T. B. Tyler, Hon'ble Montagu Waldegrave, Lady Wolverton, Major-General B. A. Combe, Lord Elcho, Captain the Hon'ble J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Everard Cotes, and Mr. V. Chirol (of the "Times"). The Oxford Authentics also left for England on Saturday. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S. Renown in honour of the departure of his Serene Highness the Duke of Hesse.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

AN enjoyable evening was spent at Harmston's Circus on Saturday evening by a large attendance. The programme was altered, but there were other attractions which were largely instrumental in bringing together such a large gathering. Two bicycles were given away in the course of the evening, and trophies were presented to the trainer and jockey of Hoop Iron the winner of the Byculla Club Cup. To night the boxing contest between Jack Hardman and Art Tully will be held, and a large attendance is again assured.

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE unhappy Victoria Memorial scheme, after having disappeared comfortably from public view for the best part of a year, has returned to notice again only to find itself in fresh difficulties. This time the difference is a purely local one. The Viceroy seems pitched upon a site which in His Excellency's opinion so clearly holds the advantage over every other that he recommended it to the Building Committee in terms which practically left that body no choice but to adopt it. Nobody but a person whose opinion was not worth having could refuse to be convinced by the reasons brought forward by Lord Curzon ; but now the Calcutta public have suddenly developed the strongest objections to this choice. They do not question the decision on aesthetic grounds but they value the ground vacant very much more than they value the Memorial like the rest of the world. Calcutta has forgotten the existence of the plan during the last few months, and has been taken by surprise at finding the project had gone so far. Now it is realised that there is no time to lose if the Maidan is to be saved, and, a public agitation is taking shape. On the other hand the Building Committee has promised to issue a statement to the public and if this contains concessions the opposition will not pass into the acute phase. Meantime it is a singular state of things that this Memorial which was to have been like the Hill of Sion a fair place and a joy of the whole earth should be interesting the public in the capacity of a bone of contention between the projectors and the dwellers in Chowringee, the subject of a difference in which the point comes down to finding a spot where it can be put so as not to be obtrusively in the way.—"Pioneer."

THE Government of India intend equipping the East India Naval Squadron with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have joined their voice to the Bombay Chamber in urging on the Government of India the necessity of creating a self-contained Customs service.

THE Anglo-Afghan Commission to enquire into the tribal disputes on the Kurram Frontier will assemble shortly. Mr. J. S. Donald will be British Commissioner and Sardar Gal Mahomed, formerly Governor of Khost, will represent the Amir.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DEMAND FOR A MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

GERMANY AND THE AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

MR. G. BALFOUR at Newport last week made an important speech in reference to the demand for a Minister of Commerce. He remarked that for the last 30 years the President of the Board of Trade alone attended the meetings of the Board. That being so, was not the demand for the creation of a Minister of Commerce merely a question of change of title? But he supposed the idea of the better-informed was to see the office elevated to an office of the first rank and the present functions of Government offices rearranged so that the Board of Trade might concentrate on certain functions connected with trade and industry. He admitted that the duties and responsibilities thrust upon the Board of Trade were quite out of proportion to its natural share, and though he did not suggest that a man fitted to serve as president of the Board of Trade would refuse it because the salary was £2,000 and not £5,000, he declared that it could not be plausibly pretended that the difference in "status" and salary was not likely to be taken into consideration by a Prime Minister when he formed his Cabinet. Therefore the thought that this large difference in salaries, which had the effect of dividing Government offices into first-class offices and second-class offices was not in the public interest, in that it interfered with the natural distribution of offices according to the fitness of individuals who might be called upon to fill them. He would, before closing, venture to advise them not to fall into a panic over the increased competition which in these days their traders and manufacturers must be prepared to face with the traders and manufacturers of other countries. Let not their traders and manufacturers under the stress of that competition lose their trust in their own self-reliance. They must not imagine that their difficulties would disappear or be seriously diminished if only they had this department of commerce properly constituted. That would be entirely fallacious. Such an idea would only lead to expectations and protection, subsidies, bounties, State ownership, and the means of communication, preferential carriage, and all the machinery whereby Ministers of Commerce in other countries were able to assist the part of a small providence to their traders and manufacturers. The people might regard such a change without any great degree of alarm, but personally he was not prepared to admit their doctrines. He was not prepared to admit that a reform of the Department of State entrusted with the interests of commerce should carry with it an entire revolution in the fiscal and industrial policy pursued by this country for the last two generations. He should not hesitate to depart from the principles of Free Trade in any particular case if the occasion arose, and if it could be proved that sufficient advantage could be gained by such departure. But he was most firmly of opinion that the general spirit which had animated their commercial and industrial policy during the last 50 years was a wise spirit ; and he would deeply regret any increase in the power or efficiency of their State machinery if the promotion of commerce should be purchased at the expense of those qualities of independence and individual initiative upon which the mighty fabric of their national prosperity had been raised in the past.

It has long been recognised, says the "Manchester Guardian," that a mere comparison of the official returns of imports and exports of merchandise and the movements of the precious metals may be very misleading as a test of the current indebtedness of any particular nation. There are various unseen items which may materially affect the balance one way or the other—such as freight charges, travellers' expenses, and sales or purchases of securities. Yet it would be useful for various purposes, such as forecasting the course of the money market, the movements of prices, the outward or homeward demand for particular merchandise, and the general condition of the investment and speculative markets if approximately reliable information on these items could be periodically obtained. The most important of the unseen items is that of securities. The freight charges may be assumed to be approximately the same percentage year in and year out, and though they may, of course, be materially affected by a rise or fall of the rates, this may be allowed for. The same may be said of travellers' expenses, which are more or less counterbalanced in any case, say as between Europe and the United States, by the fact that a stream of travellers and emigrants—or persons intending to settle in the country proceeded to—flows in each direction. The movement of securities is, however, a much more important item, and, from the nature of the case, as between two countries, there is generally a sustained flow in one direction only for the time being. The question of relative indebtedness on exchanges of any kind is regarded with special interest, and is no doubt of peculiar importance, in the United States because of the abnormal character of the American monetary system ; it is, therefore, not surprising to learn that Mr. Austin, chief officer of the American Bureau of Statistics, has been giving much consideration to it with a view to devising some method of obtaining statistics of the movement of securities to or from the United States.

Obviously the problem presents considerable difficulties of the same order as those before which Mr. Holden's attempt to obtain a daily record of the sales of cotton cloths and yarns on the Manchester Exchange succumbed. But Mr. Austin's experiences and ideas, as described by the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," are not the less interesting. In the first place securities are not shipped openly like other commodities ; some go by express agencies, others by registered mails ; and others as personal luggage. That securities should be sent across the Atlantic as passenger's luggage, and that this should be done in order to avoid insurance charges may well startle the uninitiated ; but the plan seems rational enough when explained. A case which came under Mr. Austin's attention during his investigations was that of "a large block of new securities" which were to be issued to subscribers in London ; in order to avoid the insurance premium an official of the issuing company whose signature was necessary to make them valid personally conducted the securities to London and signed them there. The exchange of credits by cable is also an important item in the settlement of international balances, but Mr. Austin has come to the conclusion that such cable "transfers," one way and the other, about balance, and may be neglected as a factor in the problem. If all the securities actually shipped went through the express companies the latter might be required to make returns of the aggregate amounts—the amounts only being needed for the purpose,—just as merchants are required to fill up the Customs manifests ; but no such information can be compulsorily obtained as to securities in passengers luggage any more than as to the amount of money in passengers' purses. It is equally impracticable, under existing postal arrangements, to obtain the amounts of the securities sent by mail. The contents of registered packages are not declared on registration, and, apart from the objections to an inquisitorial inquiry into the nature of such packages, it is felt that exact knowledge would increase the temptations to dishonesty on the part of Post-office employees. Another method of arriving at approximate statistics of the movements of securities would be to induce the leading firms, companies, and brokers engaged in the international purchases and sale of securities to make returns to the Bureau of Statistics, showing each month the aggregate value sent abroad and received from abroad by them.

But here we come into contact with the considerations which broke down Mr. Holden's Manchester Exchange sales scheme ; the men who could furnish the reports are not willing to do so, partly because they are unwilling to take the trouble or have the time of their employees taken up by the clerical labour involved, and partly because they wish, for obvious reasons

case of securities the financiers concerned in the international movements are extremely unwilling to disclose the dates and amounts of their transfers. Though the official Bureau would not, of course, in any case disclose the name of the firm or the nature of the securities, but only the aggregate amount of all the transactions each way, it is felt that individual officials might make use of the knowledge that a particular house was operating in a particular direction. Add to these considerations the fact that there would aways be the danger of returns being made in accordance with the individual interests of the operators rather than in accordance with the actual facts. Perhaps the most feasible plan which has been put forward would be the imposition of a small special stamp tax on all such international transactions. The returns of the aggregate sales of such stamps within a given period would roughly indicate the aggregate value of the securities exported or imported, and there would be no revelation of the private business of the firms or individuals concerned. The fixing of a penalty or some legal disadvantage for the evasion of the tax, provided the tax itself was insignificant, would probably prove sufficiently effective. The consciences of business men have an average value, and just as smuggling is not attempted unless the duties exceed that value, so taxes are not as a rule evaded unless the temptation is sufficiently great. But there would be the difficulty of deciding how the stamps were to be affixed, and how to invalidate unstamped securities shipped aboard without giving rise to litigation, which might make the system intolerable. Finally, so far as the United States are concerned, an Act of Congress would be required for the imposition of the tax, and it is frankly admitted that it might prove no easy matter to arouse sufficient interest in the Legislature to secure the passing of such a law.

After the successful repulse of the American Tobacco Company's attack on the tobacco trade of this country last year and the swallowing up of their Liverpool stronghold by the Imperial Tobacco Company, the Americans thought it expedient to transfer their operations to the continent. Germany was the first country they fixed upon, France, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Turkey, &c., being closed to them owing to the existence of State tobacco monopolies. After various vain attempts in the spring of last year to secure a Berlin company owning most of the cigar shops in the best parts of Berlin, they succeeded a few months ago in buying up the cigarette factory of George A. Jasmatzi and Co., at Dresden, the largest at present in Germany. Mr. Duke, the dictator of the American Trust, had the Dresden works largely extended and re-built in true Yankee style. The same tactics were then commenced in attacking the German retail tobacconist as we witnessed a short time back in Great Britain, viz., the offer of seductive prizes and the sale of goods below cost price. The other principal Dresden cigarette manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers, however, took up the challenge, and are now in open revolt against what are described as the unscrupulous business methods of their rival. The independent concerns are actively beating the war drum, and pressing upon the members of the German tobacco trade the necessity for the formation of a powerful anti-trust and the assumption of strong combative measures against their aggressors. What the ultimate result of the fight will be can of course, not be foretold at present, but Mr. Duke will find his attempt to subjugate the German tobacco trade a pretty tough job.

Sir F. D. Lugard, the High Commissioner in Northern Nigeria, has taken an active interest in the experiment of cotton-growing in the region under his charge, and in a letter to Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., dated December 30 last, he sends some information as to the use made of the bag of cotton seed sent out for experimental purposes in November, 1901. On receipt of the seed he sent to the Residents of Bida, Horin, Bassa, Kabba, and Zaria provinces four bags each of high-class American cotton seed, with the request that they would cause it to be planted in soil well adapted for cotton-growing and would give the experiment their very especial attention. "When the cotton matures (he wrote) the seed should be very carefully collected for an extended sowing, and a sample of the cotton will be sent to me. You will impress on the Emir, local chiefs, and people that if they grow this cotton they will find a ready sale to the European traders, and that it will also be much better for their own local manufacturers. Every effort should be made to promote this industry, and if you have any doubts whether the seed will be carefully planted and utilised you should, if the suitable soil is in the neighbourhood of your headquarters or at any reasonable distance off, try the experiment under your own supervision." Sir F. Lugard has now received the reports of the Residents, and writes as follows:—"The cotton is doing well and the seed is greatly in demand, and I can do with as much as you can possibly send. I am in hopes that there may be a great future for cotton in this country. Samples of native cotton have been sent privately to a very large firm, and reported on as follows:—'Your cloth and cotton spool received by this mail. The latter is most interesting. Can you send (say) two dozen cones to me and give particulars as to cost? How do they keep the cotton so free from chips and blemishes? If it could be delivered here in quantities at 5d. per pound we could keep the whole of your district employed.' The cotton samples supplied were only taken from the ordinary cotton of the country and not the imported seed. The cotton mentioned could be bought in small quantities in the market at 1d. to 1 1-2d. per pound at Wushishi. I am most interested in the experiment, and as cotton is very extensively grown in this country it would not be difficult to encourage the people to grow it near the great waterways so that transport would be cheapened."

"I shall be glad to know, therefore, whether the British Cotton-growing Association is prepared to give effect to the proposals made in their letter to the Colonial Office, dated the 23rd August—(a) whether they will purchase all cotton which the Government or local firms can deliver at Lokojo or at Burutu, and at what price at each place; (b) whether they will at once send out a large quantity of seed; (c) whether they will send out agricultural implements, *gins*, &c.; (d) and most essential of all, will they send an expert to report on the cotton and to instruct the officials and, to some extent, the natives re mode of preparation, packing, &c. I anticipate that if the Association will act up to the promises made to the Colonial Office and undertake for a limited period to purchase all cotton I can secure a very large amount. I am forwarding under separate cover a sample of cotton from your seed grown at Wushishi, in the Zaria province, the first sample that has come to hand, since the cotton harvest is only just being gathered and the samples from other provinces have not had time to reach me; and also samples of native cotton grown in the provinces of Ilorin, Borgo, Ibi, Kontagora, Zaria, and Bassa, with some remarks thereon, I shall be glad if you will kindly forward these samples to the British Cotton-growing Association, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter." In sending a copy of the letter to the British Cotton-growing Association Sir F. Lugard asks the Association to send him definite buying quotations for cotton landed at Liverpool, based on the samples therein referred to. Extracts from Residents' reports on cotton-growing follow:—"Zaria Province.—The reports up to the present tend to show that the imported seed grows well in high ground where there is plenty of water, but that it will not grow in swampy ground. At present the plants are just flowering. Bassa.—The soil around Dekina is admirably suited to cotton-growing, and I have already distributed some seed. I shall set off a plot near the Residency which shall be under my own supervision and care."

Two well-known French musicians have passed away in Robert Planquette and Augusta Holmes—the former being famous all the world over as the composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville," while the latter, if her name is less familiar to the general public, had perhaps even greater claims to distinction as possibly the most accomplished woman composer whom the world has ever known. Mdlle. Holmes, though of French birth, was of Irish origin. Some time ago there was talk of producing her opera "La Montagne Noire" at Covent Garden, but the notion, so it was ever entertained, fell through.

INDORE REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

The following Circular has been issued by the Indore Durbar in the Revenue Department, offering concessions to the people for settlement in the State:—

Durbar Revenue Standing Circular No. 4 of 1312 Fasli (1902—03).

This circular order is issued as per Endorsement order No. 74 dated the 9th September 1902 received from the Council.

The number of agriculturists in the State has much decreased owing to famine, etc. Here and there villages have become desolate and lands to a great extent are lying uncultivated. This state if things is detrimental to the interests of the State. It cannot be improved unless ryots from foreign territory come to settle in this State. To induce them to do so some concessions are necessary. With this view it is decided as follows:—

A well-to-do ryot coming from foreign territory and settling in this State will be entitled to the benefits detailed below serially. A well-to-do ryot is he who at least possesses bullocks and implements sufficient for cultivating land attached to one plough and himself arranges for food grain, seed, and other expenses without the State aid.

1. The following are the concessions that will be granted in connection with the wholly desolate villages were ryots from foreign territory come and settle.

1. Patilki Hakk will be conferred upon the man who takes a leading part in bringing well-to-do ryots from foreign territory at least to the number of ten and makes them settle in a desolate village. The Patilkie Hakk as defined in the correction list at the end of the Patilki law is that two bighas per cent on land pertaining to a village after deducting all Inam lands such as Devsthan, Pirasthan etc. from it will be given as Inam for Khoti subject to the conditions of that law.

2. If a foreign cultivator cultivates land which was under cultivation for three years already he shall have to pay land-rent for the first ten years at twelve annas in a rupee on the amount of rent paid by the former cultivator. Thus the new cultivator will enjoy the margin of profit for the first ten years.

3. If fallow land is brought under cultivation, no rent will be charged for the first five years. At the end of this period, the land brought under cultivation will be surveyed and charged annually at four annas less in a rupee according to the rates prevalent in the village from the 6th year to the 10th.

4. The concessions that will be given in respect of land newly brought under irrigation are the e:—

(1) If the aforesaid cultivators bring land under irrigation on a Niwan (well, tank, etc) constructed at their own expense or by Tuccavi advance or by their physical labour, the concession that will be made according to the Istamurar Punchmaunsh Regulation is as follows:—

(2.) No hing will be charged on land irrigated on a Kutcha Niwan for the first six years; half the rate will be charged for the second six years; and from the 13th year full rate will be taken according to the rates prevalent in the village.

(3.) In the case of irrigation on a Pucca Niwan, nothing will be charged for the first 12 years, half the rate for the next 12 years, and from the 25th year full rate.

The pagras to be observed on land irrigated on a dilapidated Niwan is as follows:—

(1.) If the irrigable land lying uncultivated is brought again under irrigation on a ruined Niwan repaired by the State, one-fourth rate will be charged for the first two years; half the rate for the next two years; and from the fifth year to the tenth, remission of four annas in a rupee will be given.

(2.) In the case of irrigation on a ruined Niwan repaired at one's own expense or by Tuccavi advance or by bodily labour, nothing will be charged for the first four years; half the rate will be charged for the next four years; and for the next two years viz: 9th and 10th remission of four annas in a rupee on the full amount of assessment will be granted.

(3.) In the case of the re-irrigation of land lying unirrigated owing to absence of cultivators on a Niwan which is in good order, nothing will be charged for the first three years; and from the 4th to the 10th year, remission of 4 annas in rupee on the whole amount of assessment will be granted annually.

Such are the explanations of section 4.

5. To the ryots coming from foreign territory, wood where practicable will be given free of any charge for building houses. Where this is not practicable, Tuccavi advance up to Rs. 50 without interest repayable during four years will be made to a cultivator who possesses land attached to one plough for building purposes.

6. Where practicable, wood for making ploughs and bakhars (a kind of implement) will be given free at the beginning and according to rules in force afterwards.

7. The State will arrange where practicable for supply of drinking water if found necessary in a deserted village being populated.

8. The State will appoint Chowkidars for the protection of villages.

These are the concessions to be given in respect of deserted villages being populated.

II. If ryots from foreign territory come and settle in the State populated villages, the following concessions will be given to them:—

1. If any foreign Sultanatdar well-to-do ryot settles in the State and cultivates any Khata lying uncultivated for within one year, remission of three annas in a rupee on the assessment of that Khata will be given for the first five years.

2. If he will cultivate fallow land, nothing will be charged for the first three years; 3 annas per bigha of dry land and Rs. 5 per bigha of irrigated land will be charged for the 4th year; for the fifth year, double of rates charged for the fourth year will be taken; from the 6th to the 10th year, two annas in a rupee will be remitted on the total amount of assessment as per rates prevalent in the village. In cases where the rates of assessment are lower than the concession rates charged above, nothing will be charged for the first three years; and from the 4th to the 10th remission of two annas in a rupee will be granted on the total amount of assessment.

3. Supply of wood free of charge where practicable and advance of Tuccavi for building houses as provided in the foregoing sections will also be given to new settlers in a populated village.

These are the concessions that will be given to new settlers in populated villages.

III. If those agriculturists of the State who have emigrated to foreign territory during the famine return to their respective villages before the 15th of May 1903 and cultivate the whole or any part of their Khata lying uncultivated a remission of two annas in a rupee will be made on the annual amount of assessment formerly paid by them for the first five years. If any vacant Khata has been already transferred to another, the claims of its original possessor on that Khata will not be recognized. This condition is applicable to both Khalsa and Ijara villages.

IV. If it is found that a cultivator already residing in the State abandons his Khata and avails himself of the concessions granted to foreign settlers under the guise of being a foreign cultivator, the margin of profits enjoyed by him in his new disguise will be recovered from him.

V. If one member of a family is an agriculturist in this State, and if another brother or any other near relative of that member is an agriculturist in a foreign territory; and if both possess separat ly their own bullocks and implements; and if this brother or the near relative comes to settle in this State, and if he is a Sultanatdar ryot, he will be entitled to the benefits of the concessions provided his coming does not lead to the fraudulent diminution of the agricultural establishment of the member living in this State.

These are the rules framed for the immigration of Foreign ryots into this State and their settlement here.

Dated the 4th of August 1902.

MOLVI SYED ALI HASAN. NANAK CHAND,
Revenue Member. Minister

A GENUINE APPLICATION.

The following is the text of a stirring application addressed to a local official:—

Most respected Sir,—I the undersigned beg most humbly and respectfully to your kind honour that my services are dispensed with from the 2nd instant and now there is not any way of maintaining myself. I am a man of one hand and quite unable to do the other works for my maintainance so I beg to request that you will be kind enough to appoint me anywhere else you like.

O! Lord! O! my God! I am waiting of your kind order as rains because I am a very poor man and rely upon you more than God, for my maintainance. For this act of kindness I shall ever pray to God for your kind honours long life and prosperity. Awaiting for a favourable reply,—I beg to remain Sir, your most obedient servant.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

MOTOR-CARS AT DELHI.

One of the first serious attempts to introduce motor-cars to the Indian public may be said to have been embodied in the "Motor-Car Depot" established by Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co. of Bombay at the Delhi Durbar. Judging from the thousands of people who visited the temporary structure forming the Motor-Car Exhibition, the coming of the automobile into India causes an immense amount of curiosity, if not interest. The great question which seems to be exercising the mind of the would-be motorist in India is what should be his source of power. Is he to be propelled by steam, electricity or oil? And if the latter, is it to be petroleum or petroleum spirit? The keen competition which is at present taking place in France and England in connection with the manufacture of motor-cars must tend to solve this question at an early date, but at present "Petrol" cars probably hold first place in the field, and there seems to be no reason why their general introduction into this country should be delayed.

In the exhibition at Delhi, above referred to, electric cars were absent, but steam and petrol cars were shewn, the latter predominating. There were, moreover, a number of "Locomobiles" to be seen, all of which appeared most satisfactory, and we understand that these were introduced by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. of Calcutta. At present these latter cars emanate almost entirely from America, and they are originally made suitable for burning petroleum spirit. For use in India they are fitted with kerosine burners, and up to the present it is these burners which appear to be the source of trouble. The arrangement of a satisfactory kerosine oil burner in a limited space, making it perfectly automatic in its action and practically free from smell, ought not, however, to be a difficult matter. Several satisfactory burners, are on the market, but these are almost exclusively used by manufacturers who make a special car to suit their burner. Such a car was seen in the luxurious travelling carriage of the Maharajah of Rewa who has a Gardner-Serpollet.

We noticed another excellent steam car, made in England and labelled in Turner, Hoare & Co.'s Depot as "Sold to H. H. the Maharajah of Ajodhya. The car was very strongly built, fitted with solid tyres, and awning and seating four comfortably. It is fitted with a "Life" burner, using common bulk oil, the boiler and burner being thoroughly accessible in front of the car.

H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda brought up a steam omnibus of large dimensions; this also has a kerosine oil burner.

Dealing with "Petrol" cars, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's "Mors" was frequently to be seen. Two types of "Petrol" cars were shewn by Turner, Hoare & Co., first, a four-seated "Renault" car with solid tyres and an 8-H.P. engine, and, secondly, a two-seated car christened the "Little Rajah," which seemed to be very popular. It is fitted with pneumatic tyres and a 6-H.P. engine, and although the limit fixed by the Durbar Authorities was 8 miles an hour, we think this car travelled nearly four times this pace, when we tried it in the absence of the police "wallahs."

The chief difficulty in the case of "Petrol" cars appears to be the importation and transport of the necessary spirit to work them. It is unfortunate that Government should have designated all such spirit as "Dangerous Petroleum." To the average Native mind, and no doubt also to many Europeans the title is forbidding and conveys an entirely false impression. The Indian Petroleum Act was obviously drafted at a time when motor-cars in their modern development were not thought of, but even this is no excuse for designating every inflammable liquid as "Dangerous." Unfortunately, Governments have even gone further than this, and in dealing with the transport of gasoline or naphtha over Railways, they classify it as an explosive.

It is surely time that these rules should be entirely revised. With careful but reasonable restrictions the importation, transport, and storage of petroleum spirit could be regulated as easily as paraffin.

The assertions which are made as to the impossibility of the use of petroleum spirit in this country, owing to the heat, are based on simple ignorance. Petroleum spirit is used in countries as hot as India, and it is actually produced both in Assam and Burma. We know of some launches which have been running in this country for some years on petroleum spirit, where the temperature frequently exceeds 100 in the shade, and there has been no difficulty of any kind.

In course of time no doubt cars will be thoroughly successfully made to run with kerosine oil instead of the lighter spirit, but meanwhile the introduction of this new means of locomotion into this country should not be retarded owing to absurd legal restrictions.

Several of the Viceroy's guests brought out their own motor-cars, and we believe H. E. the Viceroy was directly instrumental in revoking the ill-advised restrictions which were originally issued prohibiting the use of motor-cars during the Durbar, and against which we recorded a strong protest. The requirements of the case are doubtless therefore well-known to Government.

We think the enterprising firm who ran the "Motor-Car Depot" in Alipur Road during the Durbar deserve to be congratulated on their efforts, which, by-the-bye, have met with their own reward as all the cars on exhibition were "sold."—"Indian and Eastern Engineer."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

Summary of the final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1902-03:—

The area under cotton in the five principal cotton-growing districts is estimated to be 134,000 acres, a slight increase over last year's actuals, and 2,670 acres less than was reported last month. The anna estimate has been raised in Sagaing, where an 18-anna crop is reported. The crop in Myingyan is said to be an excellent one, but the anna estimate remains the same.

According to the district figures, the outturn of cleaned cotton will be 21,114 bales of 400 lbs. each. The continued fall in area under cultivation in Myingyan district is ascribed to the fall in prices for cleaned cotton and the increase in the price of the seed.

The average export of cotton during the last three years amounts to 33,000 bales, while the average, output forecasted amounts only to 22,400 bales for the same period.

The export of cleaned cotton during the ensuing year may amount to 32,000 bales.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The final forecast of the sugarcane crop of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for 1902-1903 is as under:—

Character of the season.—The rains at sowing time —i. e., February and March—were very deficient. Germination was, however, good except in the Eastern districts, where later on draught and white ants did further damage. The autumn rains commenced in the first week of July, and continued with little break to its close. The falls were, as a rule general and well distributed and for the month as a whole rain was generally above the normal. In the first week of August rain was fairly general, but in the second and third weeks there was a break over the greater part of the provinces, and in places some injury from draught resulted. In the last week of the month there was, however, good rain in almost all districts. For the month as a whole the rainfall was nearly 50 per cent. below the normal in all plains divisions except Meerut. The rainfall in September was almost uniformly excellent. Light rain was also received in October in most districts, while November and December were entirely rainless and were followed by severe frost which is reported to have damaged the cane crop more or less in the western half of the province just when pressing had begun.

Area.—The area under sugarcane this year, 1,159,779 acres, is the smallest since 1891-92, (excepting that for 1897-1898 viz. 1,148 099 acres), and is 68 912 acres less than the area of the preceding year. The drop was general except in Meerut and Rohilkhand (the great cane divisions) where there was an increase of 38,527 and 5 958 acres respectively on the exceptionally low areas of the year preceding.

Outturn.—In the Benares and parts of the Gorakpur divisions the sugarcane crop was, as already noted, unhealthy from the beginning, and the final estimate of the yield amounts to 50 and 70 per cent. respectively of the normal. In the western districts a full normal outturn was anticipated until the frost came. In the Meerut Agra and Allahabad divisions the crop is now estimated at 75 per cent., of the normal. In Rohilkhand Oudh the yield is reported to be about 80 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 75 as compared with 80 per cent. last year. The outturn of gur is estimated at 24,61: 000 maunds as compared with 26 575 000 last year showing a decrease of 1,963,000 maunds or 7 per cent.

No sugar or gur is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 21.

SATURDAY:—Weather has been fine during the past day with the exception of a few light scattered showes in north-east and central India and on the east coast. Sibsagar and Madras have received one inch, and Gauhati, Balasore and Cuttack half an inch. Weather is again feebly unsettled in Persia. The excess of pressure in the Indian region continues, and changes of pressure have been small and unimportant. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was considerably above normal in the west Punjab, Sind, Berar, East Bengal, Assam, Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim, and moderately to largely below normal in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and East of the central Provinces. There has been no change of importance in the weather conditions over the Indian area.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 22.

SUNDAY.—There has been a decrease of pressure over the whole of the Indian Region, especially in Baluchistan and North West India where the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly, the fall being in part due to the approach of disturbance from Persia which has intensified during the past day and has given moderately heavy rain at Teheran. Skies have commenced clouding over Baluchistan and parts of North West India. The weather has been fine generally in India, the only rain reported being light local showers at Dibrugarh, Chanda, Tinnevelly and Madras, the heaviest of which is a fall at Madras which amounted to nearly one inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Central India and at Raipur, Nagpur and Amraoti and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderate.

Winds.—Fresh north-easterly breezes continue to blow in Kathiawar and at Deesa. Elsewhere winds are moderate to light and variable.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 6° to 8° in excess of normal in Sind and at Veraval and the minimum from 5° to 7° in Berar and at Sirsa, Khandwa, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 76° at Ajmere to 95° at Surat, and the minimum from 45° at Lahore to 80° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore. Madras, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Verawal and Bhavnagar. Humidity has increased considerably in Berar and at Madras, Masulipatam, Bellary, Sholapur and Nagpur.

Rain amounting nearly to an inch has fallen at Madras and light showers at Nagpur.

Weather continues fine though skies remain more or less cloudy in the south.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Pressure has given way slightly in Persia and skies are cloudy West Persia, where also temperature is rising rapidly."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 21.

10 p.m.	75·6

SUNDAY—FEBRUARY 22.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	81·8

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Judgment.

420-02—Payne G S and M—The Badische Aniline and Soda Faorik vs Cursondas Mowjee—Pestonjee K and K. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhukhandas vs Sittaram Nuthumal—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard for postponement.

48-03—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harowers vs Earnest Gladyen Dinden—Nanu and H.

51-03—Payne G S and M—Miya Shaheb Abdool vs Aga Sayed Mahomed Siraji and Co.

Long Causes.

425 02—Thakordas and Co—Hamraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummooli—Little and Co.

431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Roostamji Shroff—Ardeshir H D and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookial D and J.

21-02—Tayabji D and Co—Morarji Mohanjee vs Dhurmsey Shankerji and others—Little and Co.

389-00—Mantri and B—Bhavanishanker Wasoodeo Pattuk vs Satyabhamabai widow—Captain and V, for postponement.

31-02—Nanoo and H—Hiptoola Esoofally and another vs Abdool Kayum Khersola (for postponement).

115-02—Crawford B and Co—Sir C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

212- 1—Pestonji N and K—Ali Mahomed Fazoolbhoy vs Nagji Motichund and others—Crawford B and Co.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kursandas Mathooradas and others vs Chuturbhoo Khimji—Sorabji and J.

523-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Mazba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

74-02—Thakordas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Lalji Veerji—Chhotnis and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichand Soondrlal vs Goswami Shri Narsinglalji Maharaj—Mansookhlal J and H.

46-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lookmandas and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

57-02—Crawford B and Co—Sooltanali Alibhoy vs Cowasji Junjibhoy Dhunbhoora and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.

89-02—Tayabji and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley M Jaffer T Topan and others—Little and Co, Thakordas and Co and D D Romer.

265-02—Payne G S and M—Roychand Sookaji and another vs Nema Hukma and others—Unwalla and P.

376-02—Thakoredas and Co—Roostam Kharshedji Cama and others vs Dayal Gopal and another—Wadia and G (for postponement).

451-02—Payne G S and M—Lalashanker Nemji and another vs Jeewanlal Damji and others—Mulla and M (for postponement).

461-02—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cadir vs Jitayker Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker and other—Crawford B and Co, Moolji B and B and Kdglow G and W (for postponement)

492-02—In person—Nathu Toolsidas vs Rehimtoola Haji—Bicknell M and M.

523-02—Mooljee B and B—Luxmidas Waghji and another vs Shamji Lladhar and others—Bhaishankar K and G.

544-02—Jamshedji and R—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ranchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

408-02—M R Dhotia—Sama Lukhmanjee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

80-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

388-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoodab Abbe 2 ors us Bey Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

60-00—Thakordas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hirabai widow and others—Little and Co and Thakordas and Co.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchander Bhatatwadher and others vs Narayan Ramchander P and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

837-00—Shamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Rustomjee Goostadji Cooper—Sorabjee and J.

814 01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and others vs The Sun Mills Ld—Malvi H and M.

273-02—Pestonjee R and K—Rahimtoola Valloo Mahomed vs Luxman Sahajee—K B Mehta.

499-00—Shamrao and M—Gangadha Jagunath Shirodkiker vs The Bombay Banking Co—Dikshit and D. Malvi H and M. Payne G S and M.

4-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUIT AGAINST A PARSEE JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR.

At the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard the suit in which Mr. B. M. Malabari claimed from Mr. R. P. Karkaria the sums of Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 300 with interest at 9 per cent per annum. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Malabari in his plaint stated he was a journalist and publisher of literary works. He knew the defendant, who was also an author, and had done some literary work for him. About the end of the year 1900, or the beginning of 1901, the defendant represented to the plaintiff that he had collected special and interesting materials in connection with the early history of the Parsee community and offered to write a book on the subject in English for the plaintiff. After some negotiations, the plaintiff agreed to purchase the manuscript for Rs. 1,800 to be paid in twelve monthly instalments of Rs. 150 each, and it was further agreed that the defendant was to commence writing the book at once and complete the same within 12 months. The book, it was agreed, was to be of the size of the defendant's book "India," that is, octavo size, and was to consist of between 300 to 400 printed pages and to be divided into 10 chapters. The plaintiff paid the first instalment on the 16th of February 1901, and thereafter paid five other instalments. The defendant solemnly assured the plaintiff that he was hard at work on the book, and when asked to show to him the first portion so far as the same might be complete, the defendant put him off by saying that he would like to revise the chapters after he had written a substantial portion, so that he might not have to re-write and re-revise portions of the earlier chapters in view of what he might write in the later chapters by the light of his more recent and extended researches. On the 24th of July, 1901, when acknowledging receipt of the sixth instalment, the defendant wrote to him that the work had been half or even more than half done. He (the plaintiff) paid two more instalments, and as the defendant did not even then furnish any portion of the promised manuscript he stopped further payment. The defendant then got a mutual friend to intervene and induced the plaintiff to continue the payments, which he did on the defendant's solemn assurance that he (the defendant) was well on the way to completing the manuscript, and that he would give him the whole manuscript carefully revised and ready for publication in January, 1902. Relying on his assurance, he continued to pay to the defendant the instalments as they became due till he had paid to him the full sum of Rs. 1,800. In February, 1902, the defendant represented to the plaintiff that the manuscript was wholly written, but that he was so harassed by monetary difficulties that he had no peace of mind to revise the same. He implored him to lend him Rs. 300 to enable him to devote himself to the task of revising the manuscript. He therefore lent him Rs. 300 by two instalments of Rs. 150 each on the defendant's positive promise to give him the manuscript in March, 1902. Thereafter the defendant went on making false promises, and subsequently disappeared till July when he again begged of him through the mutual friend to give him ten weeks more to revise the ten chapters that were ready. This friend again persuaded him to wait for ten weeks, whereupon he asked that defendant should deliver each chapter as it was revised in order to expedite publication in London. Even that the defendant failed to do. The manuscript still remained undelivered and even unproduced for inspection, though overdue by more than a year. The defendant had not furnished him the promised manuscript or any portion thereof, nor had he satisfied the plaintiff that he had written the same. The excuses put forward in the letters of the defendant's attorneys were both false and frivolous, and the demand for an undertaking therein made was most unjustifiable. He believed that, in spite of the defendant's assertions to the contrary, that the defendant had not written or prepared the manuscript and that he had cheated him and obtained money by false pretences. He submitted, under the circumstances, that he was entitled to recover from the defendant the sums of monies obtained by the defendant from him, together with the sum of Rs. 300. He further submitted that the defendant was guilty of a breach of contract and was not now bound to accept the manuscript, even if the same was hereafter produced.

Mr. Inverarity said the defendant had filed a written statement, but he had not put in his appearance to support that statement.

His Lordship made a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,100 with interest and costs.

THE BOMBAY MILLS.

A "Retired Mill Manager" writes in the "Indian Textile Journal":—

Bad times have once more arrived for the Bombay spinning mills. This time it is not the overstock as is usually the case, but it is the much complained of currency. The overstock of silver, so to say, has taken the place of yarn similarly situated. What is to be done now? It will take its natural course—ruin a few to the benefit of their successors. What is essentially required for the permanent benefit of this industry is the establishment of large weaving sheds in different parts of the town drawing their supplies from the unfortunate spinners. The spinners on their part ought to do their best to meet the requirements of the manufacturers. Their slip-shod methods of preparing yarn for the China market will have to be materially altered before success can be achieved on both sides. There is a good deal of trouble and inconvenience in the changing of counts and making suitable purchases of cottons to meet the varied demands of a weaving shed. We require many thousands looms to meet the requirements of the people, let alone those of Africa and other countries like Persia, Arabia, Turkistan and European Turkey. We have depended too long on China; let us now depend on ourselves. China is a vast country, it has helped us immensely in times gone by, and made Bombay what it is. It is however a place from which now-a-days every civilized country wants to draw its share of profit.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

SECOND CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of boats.	Time Allees, Rate.	M. S.	Entered by	Time of Correct-Arrival. ed Time. H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Forella	37·60	Ser	Mr C T R Scovell	5 20 3	2 50 3
Sapphire	33·0	Y 24	Mr R H H Hopkins, and Capt R S Muter, R E	5 27 24	2 50 0
Melody	23·6	16 52	Mr J B K Meebeth	5 45 54	2 59 2
Stella			Lt-Col H W Boyd, IMS	Did not start.	

Stella not having been measured under the new Y. R. A. rules it is not possible to calculate her time allowance.

Time-limit—6-2 p.m.

Course No 3 followed by course No 2. Length of Course=17·2 miles. Wind N W by W, Strength light. 1st prize won by Sapphire and 2nd prize won by Forella.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, IMS	4	41	56
Titmouse	Major J N Pollard	4	43	4
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4	43	5

Course No 1 reserve=7·1 miles. 1st prize won by Clutha.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allees, M. S.	Entered by	Time of Correct-Arrival. ed Time H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Isca	Ser	Mr E Faulkner	5 17 17	2 2 17
Pixie	5 18	Mr E R Smetham	5 19 20	1 59 12
Trixie	6 11	Mr A M Monteath	5 23 25	2 2 14
Mannikin	5 18	Officers, R A	1 24 29	2 4 11
Janetta	1 46	Officers

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" (Jan. 30) says that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, has addressed a protest to the American Government against the claim of the three acting Powers to preferential treatment for their demands in Venezuela. The correspondent adds:—"Some one of those watchful gentry in Washington ever on the alert to influence American sentiment declared this morning that it is no longer Germany, but England, who obstructs an agreement. I mention the assertion, of which no evidence is produced. In still another New York journal the situation in Washington is described as tense, if not critical. There is no more known reason for labelling it to-day than yesterday."

"Reuter's" Washington correspondent telegraphed last night:—

It is learned that, on the second day after his arrival here from Venezuela, Mr. Bowen informed the French representative that the French claims would be treated on the same basis as those of the co-operating Powers, and would be taken up after the blockade had been raised. Relying on this assurance, France has, it is added, remained inactive but it is stated that, should the co-operating Powers be granted preferential treatment, France will immediately take steps to protect her Venezuelan interests, and will make representations on the subject to the Foreign Offices of Great Britain, Germany and Italy.

Later.—No answer has yet been received from the allies to Mr. Bowen's last proposal that other Powers having claims against Venezuela should be placed in a position of equality with Great Britain, Germany, and Italy. Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, yesterday, sent a long despatch to Lord Lansdowne, informing him that, if the proposal were rejected, Mr. Bowen would call upon the representatives of the other claimant Powers and tell them that Venezuela was being forced by the three Powers to yield to a plan which would seriously affect the interests of France, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Denmark, Holland, and the United States. When this is done it is expected in official circles here that France will at once make representations to the Cabinets of London, Berlin, and Rome, protesting against any interference with her previous arrangement with Venezuela for the settlement of her claims, and the other claimant nations, it is thought may join France.

Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister to the United States, visited Mr. Hay and discussed the Venezuelan situation from the point of view of the Powers having claims against Venezuela who are not parties to the blockade. Mr. Bowen has assured Baron Gevers that the claims of the Netherlands will be duly provided for and that as soon as the blockade is raised he will take them up.

"Reuter's Agency" learns that the Venezuelan negotiations are considered to be progressing favourably but for the moment there is no further development to record. Mr. Bowen is believed to be taking occasion to refer to President Castro the result of his deliberations with the representatives of the Powers before the signature of a definite agreement. A day or two may therefore elapse before this is finally arranged. The position of France is not considered likely to cause any difficulty, as she has already secured an arrangement for payment from Venezuela outside that at present being made to the other Powers.

With regard to the above "Reuter's" Washington correspondent adds the following explanation of France's position and attitude:—

There is reason to believe that France has already sounded the United States to learn how much there may be in common between their interests in Venezuela. There is said to be a strong similarity between the claims of the two countries, possibly enough to link them in resistance to any policy of the blockading Powers tending to destroy or impair their interests. For instance, the United States, through the Venezuela claims commission, secured judgment against Venezuela for a considerable sum, which Venezuela has been paying by instalments. Recently these payments have been delayed, and as the money for them comes to a great extent from the Customs, the United States may have very good legal right to protest against any act of the co-operating Powers likely to prevent the debtor from meeting her obligations to the United States. France, by treaty and negotiations, has secured what amounts to a judgment against Venezuela. She maintains that her debtor's solvency must not be destroyed, or Venezuela's means of meeting her payments to France be even impaired, as would be the case by the granting of preferential treatment to the three Powers. These conditions, it is asserted in Government circles are tending to draw France and the United States together in a policy which is likely to take issue with that of the co-operating Powers.

New York, Jan. 30.—Baron Speck von Sternburg the new German Diplomatic Representative, arrived here to-day from Germany to take up his post.

Jan. 31 ("Reuter").—Replies from the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have been received here, rejecting "in toto" Mr. Bowen's last proposal that all nations having claims on Venezuela should be given the same treatment as the three co-operating Powers as regards the Customs duties which Venezuela has offered to assign for the payment of claims.

The following telegrams are to hand:—

Washington, Feb. 1 ("Reuter").—Mr. Bowen stated yesterday evening that all the foreign claims, the amount of which had been settled, were covered by the guarantee of 13 per cent. of the Customs receipts, and that the guarantee of 30 per cent. of the Customs receipts at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello now offered refers exclusively to unsettled claims, including not only those of the blockading Powers but those of other nations which have been pressing for a settlement from Venezuela. Mr. Bowen declared that the 13 per cent. guarantee was not included in the 30 per cent. guarantee. It was entirely distinct from it. There had been so much discussion and misunderstanding with regard to this question of percentage, that he was willing to make the above statement.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—It is officially stated here that no representation has been received from France against the attitude of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy in maintaining that the claims of all the Powers cannot be included in the 30 per cent. of the Customs of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello offered by Venezuela. France some time ago made a separate agreement with Venezuela, by which the latter hypothecated 13 per cent. of her Customs duties as a guarantee for the payment of the French claims. Germany, and, it is presumed here, England also, thereupon informed France that they had no intention of interfering with her arrangement. It was assumed that the 13 per cent. of the duties constituted a special guarantee for the French claims alone, and was in no way to be included in the 30 per cent. offered to the co-operating Powers, for if it were included there would only be 17 per cent. available for meeting the claims of all the other Powers. By insisting on the inclusion of the 13 per cent. hypothecated to France, President Castro has found a new way of protracting the negotiations. The view held here is that, until he gives way on this matter, there is no likelihood of a settlement, nor will the blockade be raised.

The Washington correspondent of the Paris "New York Herald" gives the following opinion expressed yesterday by a high official:—

Both Great Britain and Germany seem nearly blind to the advantage of preserving good relations with the United States in deliberately maintaining an attitude which would force the United States to turn from Great Britain, our natural ally, and Germany, who professes a great desire for our friendship, and look, in other quarters for a firm European friend.

New York, January 31 ("Reuter").—A despatch received here from an American source at Caracas says:—

All the Germans at Puerto Cabello refused the invitation of the captain of the Gazella to celebrate the Emperor's birthday on board the cruiser. One head of a leading firm replied:—"I am surprised to receive the invitation when Venezuela is suffering from Germany's unjustifiable aggression. I shall not attend the celebration and shall not allow my German clerks to attend it."

February 3.—President Castro has responding to a telegram from Caracas through "Reuter's Agency" informed Mr. Bowen that Venezuela desires that all the nations making claims against her shall receive equal treatment, and that he is mindful of Venezuela's prior agreements. According to the same telegram France has informed Venezuela that she intends to put in force the old treaty of 1857, whereby she enjoyed the right of directly collecting part of the Venezuelan Customs.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Washington (February 2):—

A proposal in the nature of a compromise on the Venezuelan dispute, emanating from a representative of one of the co-operating Powers, has been transmitted to the Governments of those Powers. It provides that for a year or six months—the exact term has not been determined—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy shall receive exclusively 30 per cent. of the Customs dues of Puerto Cabello and La Guaira, and that at the end of that period the receipts shall be divided [illegible] claimant nations in proportion to the amount of their claims.

An active exchange of proposals between the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and between them and their respective Governments, is proceeding.

Baron Speck von Sternburg has made a good impression here. His waiving of the usual presentation ceremonies attendant upon the entry of a new Ambassador has convinced Mr Bowen and the United States Government that Germany is anxious for a speedy settlement.

Later.—It is stated here this afternoon that Mr. Bowen is willing that the co-operating Powers should receive preferential payments for one month, provided that they accept the remainder of his proposal and agree to the immediate raising of the blockade.

Evening.—A joint conference of the negotiators took place in Mr. Bowen's apartments here this afternoon, when the representatives of the co-operating Powers presented their answer of their respective Governments to Mr. Bowen's last proposal. The nature of this answer has not been disclosed, but it is known that it is a counter-proposal involving a compromise of the Powers' demand for preferential treatment.

"Laffan's" Washington correspondent telegraphs (February 3):—

The representatives of the allies called upon Mr. Bowen at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sir Michael Herbert read a despatch from Lord Lansdowne in which he intimated that the British Government were willing to accept the 30 per cent. proposal, provided the allies received 20 per cent. and the creditors 10 per cent. This proposal, however, Mr. Bowen unhesitatingly declined to accept, and, addressing Sir Michael Herbert directly, gave his reasons for declining in the following terms:—

"To say that preferred treatment can be obtained rightly through blockades and bombardments is something that I cannot accept even in principle; the recognition of such a principle would be absolutely offensive to civilisation; it would also have the effect of incorporating it in the law of nations if all the Powers agreed to it."

Mr. Bowen also said that the proposal was objectionable for the reason that it would keep the allies allied for more than six years. In conclusion, Mr. Bowen gave it as his opinion that great surprise and regret would be occasioned when it became generally known that Great Britain even proposed to continue the alliance for a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. It was proposed now to carry the question to The Hague Tribunal, and to ask that the blockade shall be raised forthwith.

Mr. Bowen's refusal tends to make the situation more serious than ever.

The German Charge d'Affaires at Caracas has arrived here to confer with Baron Speak von Sternburg.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," writing on February 2, says:—

So far as material goes, the Oxford eight is now definitely made up. Bar accidents, Mr. Long will rely upon the same men who have done duty unchanged for the last 10 days. This means that four old Blues, Messrs. Long, Adams, Drinkwater, and D. Milburn will row again, plus three seniors, Messrs. Kelly, Willis, and Field, and one Freshman, Mr. Graham. All these men possess sound rowing credential. Thus early they show strength of a high order, individual form of a high standard, together with that watermanship which is only attained by long experience in racing-boats. The Oxford President and his advisers have certainly done their work well in this respect. I cannot recall in several generations of University crews any eight of material so individually promising at this stage, or collectively so well together. Approximately so, the above combination already display excellent time, while the uniformity of blade work is quite good. The arrangement of weights has been objected to, but Mr. Long's rowing at No. 3 has only been of an experimental nature so far. He will change with Mr. Adams at No. 5 almost directly, after which all will be plain sailing. No other alterations will either be necessary or expedient on present form. Thus early it has been plainly demonstrated that the crew is faster than that of last year.

Mr. Chapman also hopes to finally complete the Cambridge crew within the next few days. So well is H. Sanger (Lady Margaret) rowing at bow that the president may occupy No. 2 thwart this year, thus leaving the Old Denstonian undisturbed. In that case the only trouble will be at No. 4, at present occupied by C. L. Fortescue (Christ's). I am advised that ex-President Taylor has placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the Committee. He will assist again, or not, as they wish, J. S. Carter, the Old Etonian, is pretty certain to retain his seat at No. 5, hence the survival of the fittest is assured, by mishap by the end of the current week at least. So far, the men are individually good, and collectively above the average in power; but the rowing is not uniformly clean, nor is the sliding all it should be after three weeks' practice. This, however, is doubtless attributable to the frequent changes necessitated. A week hence the progress or otherwise of the crews under what chance there is of their occasion of an effective good form which, on their individual merits, they promise to arrive at. By comparison at this stage, the advantages possessed by Oxford are a longer swing and a longer and firmer finish. Both crews are a little slow, when forward, in getting into the water, and although the bodies swing back nicely together, the leg drive is not got quickly enough off the stretcher. At present, too, the Oxford blades are slightly the better together.

LOVELY WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

THE American reporters have given Comte Robert de Montesquiou, the French apostle of "beauty and poetry," a reception well worthy of their reputation They simply bombarded him with questions, and would not be refused.

They affirmed that the Count had a menagerie, although he had no such thing. "It was with poignant grief," writes the Count in the "New York Herald," "that I found it impossible to satisfy the solicitation of lovely women-journalists persistently bent upon seeing my vampires, my baboons, and my peroquets, which had no existence save in their own active imagination."

The Count proposes to lecture on "The Heroism of Flowers." He is unmercifully chaffed by the New York papers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd February.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue this (Monday) morning at 6-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order.
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd February.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder.
No. 2 Company—Sergt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound),
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Neshit Lane Head-quarters),
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. The following appointments are ordered in No. 3 Company:—Grs G Williams and W E Greene to be Actg Bombrs in No. 1 Sub-Divn.; and Gr W Chinery to be Actg Bombr in No. 2 Sub-Divn.

4. The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 28th instant as follows:—
No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 p.m. and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station.
No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 7 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.
Dress—Drill order with arms putties to be worn. Field Service Caps to be carried in the hand.

5. Leave of absence for 2 months from this date has been granted to Gr H R Taylor.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd February.

1. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 28th instant, at 6 p.m. Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-10 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 8-25 and 8-55 p.m. Bombay Time. Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m., (Bombay Time) for Members of A. B. C., D, E, F, and G. Companies who attend the parade. Members of these Companies who intend to remain to dinner on Saturday are particularly requested to notify such intention to Head-Quarters, before Friday next the 27th inst.

2. D Company will parade on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—
No. 3392 L Cpl W J Otto, No. 5323 Vol W R D Boyllelte, No. 502 2 Vol V E Rix, and no. 5437 Vol T H Osborne, A Company from the 26th February, to 31st March 1903.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5518 Vol A S Gosling.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Lectures—Major A R Aitken, 49th Bombay Infantry, will deliver a Lecture at the Royal Artillery Lecture Rooms Colaba, Bombay at 4 p.m. on Monday the 2nd March 1903.
Subject:—"Light Manœuvres from an Umpire's Point of View."

2. All Officer s of the Garrison off duty will attend.
3. Volunteer Officers are also invited to attend.
4. Dress.—Khaki without swords.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "unsurpassed as an whitener and softener of the Skin." Also [illegible] monials from Countess Ba[illegible]hurst, Lady [illegible] Vi[illegible]scountess Re[illegible]mouth, Lady [illegible] Dorothy Nevill [illegible] many others. Delicately perfumed. Warranted free from burning and Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is [illegible] name and figure head of "Albion" are on every wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PERSIA.

THE MISSION TO THE SHAH.

Teheran, Feb. 1 (Reuter).—Viscount Downe and the members of the special embassy sent by King Edward to confer the Order of the Garter on the Shah of Persia arrived this afternoon at the Gardien City Gate. They were received by the Minister of Police, the members of the Persian Foreign Office, the staff of the British Legation, and the leading British residents. At four o'clock the members of the mission drove to the Baharistan Palace, Viscount Downe being seated in a State carriage drawn by four horses, preceded by 10 led horses and escorted by two squadrons of Cossacks and a detachment of 40 mounted police. At the Palace the special Ambassador was welcomed by Sir A. H. Hardinge, the British Minister, and a number of Persian officials. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded.

INVESTITURE WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Feb. 2.—The formal investiture of the Shah of Persia with the Order of the Garter took place at 11 o'clock this morning. The special Embassy, headed by Viscount Downe, drove in State carriages escorted by cavalry to the Palace, all the courts of which were lined with bodyguards.

The actual ceremony took place in the Grand Audience Chamber, converted for the occasion into a throne room. The spectacle was a most impressive one. To the right of the Shah stood eight princes, headed by Mesayyid ed Dowleh; to the left were Atabak Azam, wearing the Grand Cross of the Bath, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir A. Hardinge, the British Minister, and the Staff of the British Legation. Behind these, on either side of the throne, were a number of Persian Ministers and High Court officials.

Viscount Downe was introduced to the Shah by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. He was followed by Mr. Evelyn Grant Duff, Col. Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., and Capt. G. W. Moore, bearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter on cushions of crimson velvet.

Viscount Downe, after presenting his credentials, read a short speech, apprising the Shah that King Edward had created him a Knight of the Garter. He dwelt upon the friendly relations between Great Britain and Persia, and the deep interest which the King could not fail to take in the welfare of the Persian monarch and his people. A Persian translation of the speech was then read aloud, after which Viscount Downe invested the Shah with the various insignia of the Order in the customary form. This having been done, his Majesty exchanged a few remarks with Viscount Downe, inquiring in cordial terms after the health of the King. He expressed the hope that the Embassy had not suffered on the journey. The British Envoy thanked the Shah for the admirable arrangements made for the comfort of the Embassy on the journey by Salar Afkham, the official appointed for the purpose.

The Embassy then withdrew and visited, in other parts of the Palace, Atabak Azam and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon Viscount Downe called upon the foreign diplomatic representatives.

Feb. 3.—Viscount Downe yesterday visited the Shuaa-es-Saltaneh, the second son of the Shah, the Naib-es-Saltaneh, the Shah's brother, and the Ottoman Ambassador.

The Atabeg Azam and the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs returned the visits of the Mission, and the members of the British Legation were entertained in the evening at a banquet given by the Atabeg Azam, at which the leading Princes and Ministers were present. The health of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was proposed by the Atabeg Azam and that of the Shah by Viscount Downe. The healths of Viscount Downe, Lord Lansdowne, and the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs were also drunk with great enthusiasm. The festivities were brought to an end with a grand display of fireworks.

This morning the Mission left cards on the Diplomatic Corps, and in the afternoon received the Persian Ministers and notables.

Feb. 5.—A dinner and ball which were given at the British Legation on Tuesday proved a great success.

Yesterday Viscount Downe and his staff were summoned by the Shah to a special audience which took place in the great Mirror Hall. The audience was of an extremely cordial nature, and lasted nearly half an hour. After making inquiries as to the state of the King's health, the Shah offered to arrange a day's shooting in the vicinity of Teheran. This Viscount Downe declined, owing to an attack of gout. The mission later on visited the Minister of War, and received the return visits of the Diplomatic Body. In the evening a banquet was given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which were present several Princes and Persian Ministers, the British, Austrian, German, Russian, and Dutch Ministers were also among the guests.

To-day the Shah's brother visited Viscount Downe.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2 (Reuter).—It is reported from a trustworthy source that the Russo-Persian commercial agreement has been ratified by the Czar and will shortly be published.

In the agreement it is provided that the 5 per cent "ad valorem" duties introduced by the Turkoman Chai Treaty of 1828 shall be superseded by specific duties, and that the majority of the Persian export duties shall be abolished. At the same time, Persia has pledged herself to abandon for ever the system of farming taxes, and at suitable points to establish Government Customs stations; further, to arrange details regarding the payment of Customs and storage by agreement with Russia, to erect storehouses at the Customs stations, and to grant storage duty free for a year. Persia also agrees to abolish traffic and toll dues, apart from certain special taxes which may be introduced by arrangement with the Russian Ministry at Teheran for the use of high roads. The agreement will, it is understood, probably come into force on the 14th inst.

Commenting on the latest news from Persia the "Vossische Zeitung" says:—

It looks like the irony of fate that, simultaneously with the new Russo-Persian Commercial Convention, a report is published about the arrival of the British Special Mission to invest the Shah of Persia with the Order of the Garter.

The "Vossische" infers from the brief accounts received that the Shah made no reference to the friendly relations between England and Persia, and finds this very natural, in view of the Convention with Russia. This Convention, it is considered in Berlin, will greatly strengthen Russian influence in Persia, and facilitate trade between the two countries. The paper goes on to say:—

England will have to learn that small presents and attentions on her part can no longer exercise a determining influence on the direction of Persian policy, or oust Russia from the strong positions which she has gained by her diplomatic devices and financial operations.

The "National Zeitung," which is somewhat more cautious, reminds its readers that, whenever Russia has gained an advantage for herself, the British Government has been in a position to play a trump card of her own.

Professor Vambery, writing in the "Zeit," in refutation of the attacks made on England by the "Novoe Vremya" and other Russian papers, with regard to the projected railway from Quetta to Nushki, recalls the fact that England, after her victory at Kushab in 1857, did not claim an inch of Persian territory, whereas Russia in 1813 and 1828 took away from Persia the most valuable parts of the empire. The Professor also points out that even after the possible extension of the railway to Robat, the terminus would still be 500 English miles from the Persian frontier. The idea, therefore, that England wishes to cut off Russia from the Persian Gulf by this means is ridiculous. On the other hand, Russia is trying to get a firm footing in the Gulf by a railway through Khorrassan to Bandar-Abbas, which, however, would cost much more money than she can use for this purpose. At the same time England, Herr Vambery thinks, may be trusted not to allow her Northern rival to establish himself near the Indian frontier.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The "Novoe Vremya" comments upon the despatch of the British Commission under Major MacMahon to Seistan. It says that the question of Great Britain's right to interfere in the dispute between Persia and Afghanistan has become, for the present, one of mere academic interest. It will, however, assume practical importance in the discussion of the question of how far Persia is bound by the treaty of 1857. But at the present moment Russia must reckon with the accomplished fact of the despatch of the Commission and must consider what measures are necessary to neutralise its harmful effects upon Russian interests. The arrival of Major MacMahon at Seistan with such a strong escort is bound, says the "Novoe Vremya," to inflict a heavy blow on the prestige of Russia in those parts. The only reply which can be made is to send Russian officers to Seistan accompanied by an escort, even though their escort be considerably smaller than that of Major MacMahon. Such a step continues the Russian organ, would have reason to think, be agreeable to the Government of the Shah, which would probably not hesitate to give its consent; for it would be of advantage to Persia to enlarge the influence of Great Britain in Seistan by the invariably friendly influence of Russia.

A SAD occurrence took place last week in Fort William, Private R. Wilson, of the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, had been brought up to the orderly room in Fort William, when suddenly he broke away from his escort, scaled the ditch, jumped into the river, and was drowned. Steps were promptly taken to recover the body, but efforts proved futile. The deceased is supposed to have been mentally deranged.

THE REVOLT FROM ROME.

FATHER O'HALLORAN EXPLAINS.

CHARGES AGAINST CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

THE following is the full text of the document sent to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal Gotti, by Father R. O'Halloran, Roman Catholic Rector of Ealing, and contains the case for the revolting priest:

Roman Catholic Church, Mattock-lane, Ealing, W., 23rd January, 1903.

His Eminence Cardinal Gotti, Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda.

Eminence,—Herewith I send you a concise statement of my canonical position and dispute between the Benedictine monks and myself. I am not appealing, I need not appeal. I hold my church and my people. I exercise in full the priestly and pastoral office, and derive my maintenance from its exercise. I take my stand on the Canon Law—specially the decree of Pope Gelasius, Can. 46 cap. XI., q. 3. From a sense of duty and reverence to the Holy See I give you this explanation of my side of that quarrel, unsolicited by Rome.

Cardinal Vaughan claims absolute dominion over the souls, bodies, and property of the secular priests. He sets aside all laws, natural and ecclesiastical, and simply considers secular priests as his goods and chattels—tied to him by an unconditional and blind obedience. As these pretensions to autocratic government are in variance with the spirit, teaching constitution, and laws of the Catholic Church, the secular priests of England think that it is time that the Propaganda should appoint an Apostolic Delegation Court in London to inquire into the extraordinary conduct of the Cardinal, and thus prevent greater scandal and a wider and more lasting schism.

It is the teaching of the Catholic Church that if any bishop usurps despotic power and persistently for years persecutes the children of the church in his diocese—provided that the central authority, the Pope and his advisers, are unable to grant the succour needed—it is within the rights of the oppressed priests and their people to provide for their own emancipation from the power of the local ordinary by setting up a subsidiary episcopats—and any neighbouring bishop is free to consecrate such a bishop under such circumstances without violating any law of the Church, being in fact bound by a religious duty to do so, and thus free a Catholic people from the impossible yoke of the tyrannical bishop. Ancient precedent and Canon Law testify to the lawfulness of this course in a case of extreme necessity. Such is necessity is now the case in England. Rome is fully aware of the existence of grave abuses under the government of Cardinal Vaughan, and that these abuses are tending to the ruin of the faith of the Catholic community here. Is it not the duty of the Holy See to safeguard our interests, and to see that no bishop in England shall dare to violate—as the Cardinal has done, and is doing—the Canon Law?

Take this Ealing case. In forcing the Benedictine monks on this, an already canonically-established secular parish with its church, presbytery, schools certified teachers and rector, and in attempting to to suppress it with a view to plant here a huge monastery on its ruins, Cardinal Vaughan acted ultra vires, and deliberately set up a schism with alter against alter, and Benedictine monk sending secular priest to perdition—thereby causing the most shocking scandal to the English people. The Cardinal and the monks do not confine themselves to the truth in matters of fact and they are heretical in their teaching. In order to discredit me and to delude the faithful, they say that the Holly See having judicially examined into the disputs has decided in their favour, and has not only declared me a suspended but an excommunicated priest, a priest who persistently disobeys the Pope; when they know well—as your Eminence and I know—that all this is their own pure imagination. The Benedictine Superior has stated that I permitted an Anglican minister, the famous "Father Ignatius," to preach in this church, whereas he knew that nothing of the kind took place. The same monk tells poor, simple, credulous Irish servant girls that I am not a priest, though I was one formerly, thereby contradicting the infallible utterance of the Council of Trent, which decreed, "Once a priest, always a priest." Thus the monks are not only schismatical but heretical. They hold—as is clear from their practice—that it is lawful to speak and teach any falsehood and bolster up any heresy provided it damages the secular priesthood and tends to the common good of the whole Benedictietine Order. We are not, therefore, surprised that they are under notice of expulsion from France. It will be to the gain of France and to the injury of England.

Cardinal Vaughan talks and writes much in "The Times" about Catholic schools and the necessity of educating our children in what he calls his "Catholic Atmosphere"; but he does not inform the public that he and the monks closed the elementary schools in Ealing, and that for the past six years all Catholic poor children in this borough had to attend non-Catholic schools. Herein his Eminence proves his inconsistency. If it be permissible to Catholic children in Ealing to go to non-Catholic schools, what honest objection can there be to the Catholic children in other towns to do likewise? The Cardinal's closing of our schools and dispersing the children among the non-Catholic schools gives a strong argument to the Liberals and to the Nonconformist conscience that a Catholic atmosphere is not necessary, that a good national School Board system is what is required, that the recent Education Act is a huge blunder, and that denominational schools are a mere pretence to bolster up priestly supremacy that actually the Roman Cardinal, in practice prefers non-Catholic schools, leaving it to the parish priest to instruct the children in religious knowledge, out of school hours in the church.

Rightly or wrongly, it is widely believed that Cardinal Vaughan dominates the Pope. There is the sale of Moorfields Church, there is the erection of the Westminster Cathedral, there is the case of the Nottingham prelates, who were deprived of their legitimate honours without any reason save that Cardinal Vaughan wished it; there is the classing of Father Stanley among the Bishops, though the Pope did not ratify the selection and there is also the delay in the Pope's not fulfilling his engagement to a certain Bishop, His Holiness pledge his word that if the Bishop resigned his see for the sake of peace and to humour Cardinal Vaughan that he would grant the Bishop a suitable pension for life and give him the rank, precidence, and title of Archbishop The Bishop has fulfilled his part of the contract; the Pope has not complied with his part. Why? It is pointedly stated by those who know that Cardinal Vaughan objects. All these things and more are abroad, and are causing unrest and dissatisfaction, and distrust of the Pope's government. For if the Archbishop of Westminister can dominate even the Pope, it shows how feeble the curia must be; and people are asking what is the secret of Cardinal Vaughan's power over the ruling Cardinal and the Pope?

I am prepared, if your Eminence require it, to go before a Commissioner of oaths and make affidavit that every word I have printed and written about Cardinal and the monks is true to the best of my belief and knowledge, and that I am compelled by conscience and duty as a loyal priest of the Roman Church to resist the despotism of the Cardinal and the aggression of the Benedictine monks into my parish—as being dangerous to the faith and morals of my flock, and as a cause of general disturbance to the whole community. This is why I joined the "Revolt."

I am an Irish-born Roman Catholic. My nation knows its religion and its religion and its duty to the Holy See. As an Irish priest incorporated into the province of England I ask your Eminence to place this letter with my loyal obedience and homage at the feet of the August Vicar of Christ, our Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII.

Accept, Eminence, the assurance of my respect. Believe me, yours faithfully in Christ.

RICHARD O'HALLORAN,
Secular Priest of the Archdiocese of Westminster, Roman Catholic Rector of Ealing. London, W.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE announcement of the reopening of Kajinar and Kafir Kund district next month for shooting shows that Indian sportsmen are already beginning to come in for the benefits of the policy of protection which the Kashmir State brought in a few years ago in the face of much short-sighted opposition. This district lying on the west bank of the Jhelum and approachable either from Barmulla or Domel has been closed since 1893, when it was in danger of being absolutely shot out, and though nothing but trial will show how the game has recovered, the five years' rest should be enough to have effected a great improvement in the number of the markhor and the quality of the heads. It is often complained that while the Game Regulations in Kashmir put restrictions on the sportsman they do not touch the Gujars, who with their wandering herds disturb a country more effectually than the hunter with his small cymp and quite movements. In this instance, however, there will be no room for complaint, for the State Council has forbidden all grazing of down country cattle on the range, and is also taking measures to limit the grazing of the village herds, so that the markhor ground may be entirely undisturbed as the season opens. As the chance of getting on to ground where no shot has been fired for nearly five years does not occur every day, a nullah in this district is likely to be a coveted possession, and the Kashmir State in the sporting spirit which it has shown throughout will keep the district closed until the 15th March so as to give those who can comejup from India as good a chance as the men on the spot.

HERO OF "ROMANCE."

AMAZING INVENTIONS OF A MASQUERADING LOVER.

A COCKNEY DON.

"I AM proud to say I am a Spaniard, and of the bluest blood in Spain," wrote "Carlos Valencia," in reply to a matrimonial advertisement by Miss Flora Padgham.

In the law courts on February, 5 where he was ordered to pay £100 damages to the young lady for breach of promise, he was described as an electrical engineer with a weekly wage of 25s.

An amazing imposition was revealed by the evidence.

This was the advertisement by Miss Padgham, a professional pianist, of Oakleysquare, that led to the engagement:—

"Young lady, 21, well-educated, good musician, no means of her own, desires to meet gentleman, tall preferred, with view to marriage. This is genuine."

"Carlos" replied that he was a Spaniard, and an officer in the Spanish navy. He was tall, dark, but not swarthy; had been in the battle of Manila Bay where his gunboat was sunk; was 41 inches around the chest, and "a very persevering and determined sort of individual, no matter how dangerous the thing might be to accomplish."

Moreover, he was "proud to say," etc.

CAPTAIN AND POET.

They met at Victoria Station, and the proud Spaniard's fascinating manners soon completed the conquest of Miss Padgham's heart.

When she accepted him he wrote that he was "elated, pleased, and jubilant," and mentioned that he had been appointed "vice flag-captain to the largest torpedoboat in the Spanish navy."

"I am not," he declared, "one of those animals who take a passing affection for anyone. I gave my life to Spain, now I give it to the girl I love." He also sent a string of verses composed by himself, of which these are two:—

Oh, bid me not from thee depart,
I will not, cannot leave thee now;
Did thy sweet smile not warm my heart,
The pangs of life would cease to flow.

When danger encircles thy dear form,
Thinkst thou I would turn and flee?
No, no, with thee I'll brave the storm.
And share its wildest rage with thee.

"Is there no chorus," asked Mr. Justice Darling, when counsel read the poetry.

At other times "Carlos" was said to have stated that his salary was £39 a month, that he had estates in Spain, and would come into £60,000 when his uncle died.

COMEDY OF THE EMBASSY.

His most remarkable romance was contained in a letter announcing that a great misfortune had happened—he had been to dine at the Spanish Embassy and became intoxicated.

The matter, he said, was not so serious as it might have been, as the Spanish Ambassador became intoxicated also. However, he had been reduced from vice-flag-captain to third lieutenant.

"I am not now a cantaio," he wrote, "but a plain third lieutenant. My stripes and medals and honours are taken from me, and my sword with the large gold handle is now only a plain steel one. I am writing to you with a glass of brandy beside me.

He went on to describe how, after he had been deprived of his stripes, he was compelled to walk down a line of twenty attaches with their backs turned to him. When he got to the end of the lane, he met with some consolation, for the wife of the Ambassador shook him by the hand and said, "Valencia, I am sorry for you."

"A TRANSPONTINE COCKNEY."

This story was too much for even the trustful Miss Padgham. She inquired of the Spanish Embassy, and discovered the truth.

But "Carlos" was not done with. He pleaded that he invented the story only to win her love, and his sweetheart forgave him and renewed the engagement.

Finally, he jilted Miss Padgham, treated her roughly when she refused to give him his letters back, and left the country.

"He seems to me," observed Mr. Justice Darling, on the question of the nationality of "Carlos" "to be a very ordinary transpontine Cockney."

Miss Padgham, a pretty blonde, said, in reply to a question, that the "Spaniard" was not handsome, but was fascinating. She had to maintain her mother, who was ill.

If she had been properly advised, pointed out the judge, she must have seen that "Carlos" was a fraud.

CHILD BURGLAR.

AMAZING SERIES OF CRIMES BY A BOY.

GEORGE Anderson, aged eleven, has been known for some time as "the Jersey boy burglar"—a title which does him no injustice.

In the opinion of the Jersey magistrate before whom he appeared on February 5 George's case is an astounding one, and fit for a novel.

This notoriously bad boy has only been six months at the burgling business but he has lost no time in making a name for himself.

His calling proclivities first manifested themselves in June last, when he robbed a watchmaker of a sovereign. For an interval afterwards he appears to have lived a respectable life.

But he broke out again in another place three days before Christmas. Entering the premises of Hubert and Co. through a top window, the young desperado forced the till and made off with the contents the way he came.

Having outwitted the police, he apparently felt confident of doing so again in much the same way. This time it was the shop of Mr. Averiz in the market, which he entered, depriving the till of £2 8s.

Twelve days later he conceived a bolder scheme. Tiring of tills, he would try a safe. He forcibly entered the stores of Messrs. Saunders, builders, and in the morning the shopman found several tool chests wrenched open. The safe, however, had not yielded to his entreaties.

MID-DAY ACTIVITY.

Hitherto the boy-burglar worked in the night, but showing that he did not fear the light of day, Anderson selected the dinner hour for a stealthy visit to the offices of the Prudential Assurance Company. He coolly borrowed a ladder to enable him to open the office door without the tell-tale bell ringing. Nobody hindered him from picking the till and pocketing £10 4s. 6d.

His next adventure suggested that Anderson was developing a conceit of his daring. While a policeman was out on night duty, he broke into his house and emerged richer by 25s.

Such doings could not go on for ever unchecked and his nemesis came on Tuesday last, when he was caught in the habitual act of robbing a till in the meat market.

Quietly smiling at the thought that the police had taken so long to catch him, Anderson favoured them with his criminal confessions, which showed that he was the author of about a dozen burglaries.

On reaching his house the police found the boy's hoarded takings in all sorts of places, some hidden in a door scraper.

The above particulars were revealed at the police court yesterday to the amazement of the magistrate.

Anderson is an adopted child of unknown parents, and he accepted his position in the dock with amused composure.

It was stated that two boys had learned where he kept his booty, and helped themselves to a share of it.

The Jersey boy-burglar is to be dealt with by the Royal Court.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Tehe

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND MOROCCO.

Writing from Madrid on February 1, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The prudent reserve of the Spanish Government during the present crisis in Morocco has been noted by attentive observers, to whom it has caused some surprise. For in spite of the policy of "recueillement" which has so naturally dictated Spanish policy during the last two years, the views of Spain as regards Morocco are well known to be of a very special sort. Early in the development of the movement of rebellion against the Sultan, however, the Segasta Cabinet took the opinion of the interested Powers as to the advisability of an intervention, and when Senor Abarzoza became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Silvela Cabinet he lost no time in seeking to obtain assurances from France and England to the effect that for the present no intervention was contemplated. He was given to understand that an agreement had been come to between these two Powers for the maintenance, at all events for the present, and so far as they were concerned, of the status quo in Morocco.

This tranquillising assurance, strictly warranted so far as it went, by what had taken place between the two Powers, told, however, only half of the truth. The real facts are such that the Spanish Government can hardly look upon them with unalloyed satisfaction.

What the Spanish Government had not entirely understood is that, in spite of the assurances given to Spain as regards her North African possessions and the neutralisation of Tangier, France and England had thought of solving the whole question of Morocco without necessarily waiting for her good offices. Towards the end of last summer M. Delcasse, through his Ambassador in London, made overtures to Lord Lansdowne for the complete and detailed settlement of the whole Moroccan Question. At that time M. Delcasse presented to Lord Lansdowne, with a loyalty which would appear to have been appreciated by the British Government, certain complete, decisive and business-like proposals (des propositions formes) which, if accepted at the time, would have had, if I may say so, not merely North African but European consequences. The essential characteristic of these proposals was that France and England should settle the Moroccan question in connection with the question of Egypt. In compensation for French official recognition of the British occupation of Egypt France was to be allowed a free hand in dealing with Morocco territory save on the North African coast line. If I am correctly informed, the highly interesting bargain thus proposed was not unfavourably received by Lord Lansdowne. But occupied at the time by South African affairs and (when reminded later on) by Venezuela, the British Government requested to be allowed to postpone serious and consecutive "pourparlers" on Morocco until after the definitive arrangement of these two affairs. Meanwhile occurred the rebellion, which has so precipitated matters that it seems less and less likely that the question of Morocco can be solved immediately in London or in Paris.

Among the interesting conclusions to be drawn from this statement of the diplomatic situation is the confirmation thus afforded of a fact more than once noted by your Paris correspondent:—namely, the existance of a greater friendliness and good will towards England on the part of the French Government, and the recognition by the responsible Governments in both countries of the advantages which may accrue for both from closer relations between France and England. Moreover, the injustice, from the French point of view, of the attacks of which M. Delcasse has lately been the object, notably by the ex-Resident in Tunis, M. Rene millet, who pretends that French interests are being neglected in North Africa is patent from what precedes. For M. Delcasse's scheme, which still remains virtually unanswered, was nothing more nor less than a proposal to England to leave France alone to secure the suzerainty of Morocco when and how she cared to do so by pacific penetration. It was part and parcel of the whole Mediterranean policy of France, the corollary of the Franco-Italian arrangement concerning Tripoli. And the most ardent partisans of French hegemony in the "Latin" sea really need not have complained.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

Accounts of an address delivered on January 29 at Cardiff by Mr. Thomas Barclay, formerly president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, advocating a special treaty having for its object the peaceful settlement of all differences between England and France are published in Paris. The London correspondent of the "Matin" says that the project is popular in England, but that the opinion there is that it is less popular in France.

It is evident, however, from the reception accorded in this country to Mr. Barclay's proposal, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," that this view of the attitude of the French people is entirely mistaken. Mr. Barclay has himself shown that his proposal, which was put forward at a public meeting in Paris in March 1901, presided over by M. Frederic Passy and reported by the local Press, was received with general approval in France. It was doubted here however whether it would find much support in England. Indeed in Mr. Barclay's opinion the rapidity with which the French people took up the scheme seemed to show that it only gave substance to tendencies that already existed. Since that date his scheme of a general treaty for the adjustment of difficulties between Great Britain and France by a joint commission on the lines of the Anglo-American Treaty of 1897 has met with considerable and, what is still more important, with authoritative and influential support in both countries French and British Chambers of Commerce taking a prominent part in its promotion.

The following facts will probably suffice to show that so far as France is concerned, and more particularly the representatives of commerce and labour, a large section of the French public is well disposed towards the project. The French Chamber of Commerce in London joined its voice to that of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris in advocating the proposal. In doing so it was supported by about a score of other French chambers, including those of the important trading centres of Havre, Marseilles, Calais, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lyon, Bordeaux, Lille, and Rouen. Its supporters further comprise the International Law Association and numerous French peace societies. The municipal councils of Havre, Menton, Cannes, and other places have also given it their adhesion, as did the representatives of 57 French working men's associations at a meeting held in London on June 15 1901. In October last a committee was formed at Havre to agitate in its favour. This committee consisted of the mayor, the deputy mayor, the honorary president and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, clergymen of different denominations, and leading citizens of the town.

The subject was also taken up by the French Press including the "Debats," the "Figaro", the "Temps" "Francais" and the "Journal des Economistes." I beg leave, in support of what I have said, to quote some remarks made at the time by the two leading French journals. The "Temps" dwelt upon the practical character that distinguishes the Anglo-American treaty, which was proposed as the basis of the Anglo-French agreement, from certain utopian systems previously advocated. After recalling the favourable reception given to the idea in England, the "Temps" observed that, although such a treaty was not likely to be concluded at an early date, the efforts that were being made on its behalf could not fail to promote peace between the two great nations, for whom there was room enough in the world, and whose mutual sympathy would be enhanced if they knew each other better. The "Debats" emphasised the fact that the movement was promoted by men of business, who would probably not be disposed to waste their time upon it if they considered it to be mere idle talk. If the British Chambers of Commerce could secure acceptance for the idea of an understanding with France, without waiting for some special difference to arise and without confining themselves to its solution, they would, in the opinion of this influential French journal, have laboured in the most efficacious manner to promote the conclusion of a general treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

Constantinople, January 31 (Reuter).—The fourth and last Russian torpedo-boat passed through the Bosporus yesterday evening, making for Sebastopol.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon "Economista" states that the British Government has resolved to withdraw its gun-boats from Customs service on the Zambesi and has entrusted the protection and defence of British interests, and the execution of the Treaty of June, 11, 1891, exclusively to Portugal. The "Economista" remarks that this is a new affirmation of the cordiality of the relations between the two allied countries and a demonstration of the confidence of the British Government in the loyalty of the Portuguese in the fulfilment of their duties.

I understand that the above statement is perfectly correct, says the Lisbon correspondent of the "Standard." In view of the friendly relations existing between Portugal and England, there is no necessity for the employment of the gun-boats on the Zambesi.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, January 29 (Reuter).—An official despatch from Monastir reports an encounter between the troops and a strong band of Macedonians near Lake Okrida. The band was defeated, but details have not yet been received.

Odessa, January 27.—Events in Macedonia are being keenly watched in military circles here, and orders have been given to the commissariat department to be prepared for eventualities.

Constantinople, January 30.—Consular reports from Salonica speak of an extraordinary position of affairs in that villayet. In many Bulgarian districts the authority of the Macedonian Committee is almost paramount. The Bulgarian peasants are being advised by agents of the Committee not to pay taxes, and when in difficulties with their Mussulman neighbours, to appeal to the Committee for redress and ignore the Turkish authorities. In some places the terror of the Macedonian bands and secret agents among the Mussulman inhabitants is such that murders of Christians and cattle-lifting have practically ceased for some time past, out of fear of reprisals by the bands.

Sofia, February 3 ("Times").—The continued delay in the protection of the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms causes considerable uneasiness here. Although too late to forestall a probable insurrectionary movement in Macedonia, its production would strengthen the hands of the Bulgarian Government in resisting popular pressure.

Vienna, February 3.—A month has passed since Count Lamsdorff left Vienna, after attaining a "complete understanding" with Count Goluchowski. But the diplomatic world is no wiser concerning the Austro-Russian plan of reforms for Macedonia than it was on the morrow of Count Lamsdorff's departure. Surprise, which is by no means limited to the uninformed public, is freely expressed at the delay in completing and publishing the Austro-Russian scheme. The Powers are authoritatively declared to be "agreed" in supporting Austro-Russian policy, but it is probable that their agreement is sadly theoretical in character, and is based on nothing more positive than the general outlines of that policy merely described in the despatch of the Marquis de Reverseaux to M. Delcasse on December 31, and published in the French Yellow Book.

One consequence of the delay in completing and publishing the Austro-Russian programme has been the growth of scepticism with regard to the efficacy of any reforms whatsoever. A month ago optimism was the rule and doubt the exception. Now doubt is general, and though the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office is understood to retain its trust in the value of diplomatic action and of the introduction of reforms, similar confidence is hard to find in any other competent quarter of the Austrian capital.

Constantinople, February 2.—The Porte to-day communicated to the Embassies a report announcing the constitution of seven Bulgarian bands, 6,000 strong, formed to operate in Macedonia in the early spring.

Constantinople, February 2 (Reuter).—The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, having received instructions relating to the measures to be submitted to the Porte for the improved administration of the European provinces of Turkey, have already held several meetings, and it is thought that the scheme of reforms will be soon presented.

Constantinople, February 3 ("Times").—The publication of the French Yellow Book on Macedonia greatly disconcerts the Sultan, who, finding that its contents differ materially from the prospective abstract furnished by Munir Bey, the Ambassador in Paris, has summoned him here to explain. Moreover, his Majesty is much displeased at Munir Bey's failure to obtain the delivery of Mahmud Pasha's remains.

SOLDIERS THREE.

SERIOUS OUTCOME OF A GUARDS' "RAG."

The trouble culminating in Lieut.-Col. David A. Kinloch, C. B., M. V. O., the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards, being placed on half-pay began (writes a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" on February 5) in November last, when three young officers of the Guards, all the sons of well-known members of the Peerage, were "ragged" by their brother officers for several supposed offences against the customs of the regiment. The "ragging" took the not unusual form of a mock court-martial, in the course of which one of the "prisoners" was indicted, convicted, and punished in schoolboy fashion.

Somewhat indignant at their treatment, the three put their heads together and resolved to make a complaint. Unfortunately, instead of going to Col. David Kinloch, their commanding officer, they went to their fathers. This was doubly unfortunate, because Col. Kinloch had spoken to each of them when they joined from Sandhurst, and requested them to report to him if they had any occasion to complain of their treatment in the regiment. He instanced the recent scandal in the 2nd Life Guards at Windsor, and made it quite plain that he did not intend to have any "ragging" in the Grenadiers.

When the three noble fathers heard of the affair they resolved to formulate a joint complaint to Lord Roberts.

The Commander-in-Chief received the complaint as a serious indictment against the colonel commanding the regiment. The arguments used were not directed against the subalterns who organised the "rag," but against the colonel, who was supposed to have failed to keep order in his regiment.

The outcome of this complaint was a formal letter requesting Col. Kinloch to send to his papers, and a private note assuring him that the Commander-in-Chief felt that he was not to blame.

The receipt of the two letters aroused the ire of the colonel and other senior officers attached to the Brigade of Guards, and Col. Kinloch refused to send in his papers.

When the point was pressed he went, with several brother officers, to Lord Roberts, and failing to obtain satisfaction eventually laid the matter before his Majesty. It appears, however, that Lord Roberts adheres to his decision and Col. Kinloch has resigned.

A correspondent has supplied the "Morning Advertiser" with what he calls "the whole of the circumstances of the case."

"The trouble," says the correspondent, "began in November last with three young officers in the Grenadiers—Lord Douro, son of the Duke of Wellington; Hon. Ralph Hamilton, son of Lord Belhaven and Stenton; and a nephew of Lord De Saumarez.

"During the last part of the time that the regiment was in South Africa these three were left with the unit at home with practically no one in command free to do as they wished and to take their duty when it best suited them. When the senior officers returned they found matters did not go is smoothly; once more they were only junior subalterns and they found it difficult, nay, impossible, to shake themselves into their proper positions. Their perspective was all wrong.

"Some of their brother subalterns determined to 'stop such rot,' and retired to their rooms in barracks, sending out two of their number to bring in the three offenders. A sham court-martial was then held and the three offenders who were accused of belonging to the most noble and respected families in the Kingdom, and failing to report themselves as consummate asses, received corporal punishment, and retired sober, but not wiser men. Then they went to their homes and told the tale.

"The Duke of Wellington, Lord Belhaven, and Lord De Saumarez met at the house of the last-named, and Lord Belhaven drafted a letter to Lord Roberts, in which he accused Col. Kinloch of being absolutely unfit to command any regiment, and asked for his dismissal. Lord De Saumarez, as a personal friend of Lord Roberts, undertook to deliver the letter by hand, and he did so.

"The direct result of the letter to the Commander-in-Chief was that Col. Kinloch received two communications by the same post from Lord Roberts; one was a private and personal letter, in which he was exonerated from all blame in the affair, the other an official communication requesting Lieut.-Col. David Alexander Kinloch, C. B., M. V.O., to send in his papers.

"Col. Kinloch was justly indignant, and with two other officers—Col. Horace Ricardo, commanding the Home District, and Major-Gen. Oliphant—went to Lord Roberts to fight the matter out. Some very firm language was used on both sides, Col. Kinloch absolutely refusing to send in his papers until he had appealed to a higher authority.

"Thereupon he and Major Gen. Oliphant posted off to lay the matter before the King. His Majesty sent for Lord Roberts, and expressed his desire that the resignation should not be pressed. Lord Roberts, it is said, then offered his own resignation if Col. Kinloch should retain his command of the Grenadiers. His Majesty then gave way, and the Grenadiers are to have a new colonel. Their senior subaltern also loses a year's seniority."

KING EDWARD'S STAFF OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

From the beginning of April the Indian Empire will be represented at Court by a special staff to Indian commissioned officers in attendance upon the King.

Three officers, selected from ressaldars and jemadars of native cavalry, and three from subadars and jemadars of native infantry—will be thus added to the personal staff of the King, under the designation of "orderly officers in attendance on the Emperor of India," and each year the six, after serving from April to August—purely as orderly officers, and not as escort or body guard—will go back to the East and be replaced in the following spring by six fresh officers, in order that the duty may be one in which a succession of native officers can share.

For their accommodation a house is to be taken near Buckingham Palace, and they will be provided with a special staff of servants. The officers will be subject to the War Office for discipline, but in other respects they will be under the control of the Household officials, taking rank with officers in attendance, who come next after aides-de-camp to the King, and on public occasions they will ride in attendance on his Majesty.

The Turkish Princess Hairie Ben Aiad, wife of the Sultan's former Agent, Ali Nouri, assisted by a former editor at Constantinople, gave at Copenhagen a lecture, principally on the slavery of Turkish women. Similar lecture will be given by the Prince in several European capitals, including London. It is said that no Turkish lady has lectured in Europe for 300 years.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Collargol" is a new medicament which for suppurative infections has the same value as antidiphtheric serum. It is really silver in the coloidal state, as discovered by Carey Lea, and is a black powder dissolving slightly in water and mixing well with lard. Herr Crede of Berlin first tried it as an antiseptic in surgery in the form of ointment and as an intra-venous injection.

Dr. Netter has published some striking cures by this remedy. Wenckebach has cured the grave malady endo-carditis with it. Pericarditis, purulent pneumonia, meningitis, scarlatina, and other serious diseases also yield to it. Apparently the collargol does not act in killing the bacillus of a disease, for its germicidal properties are mediocre, yet it has shown itself in cases of grave streptococcic infection surprisingly efficacious. According to Dr. Cartaz, if new observations confirm those already made, collargol may be prescribed in all pyodemic infectious maladies, erysipelas, scarlatina, and other diseases.

The Prince of Monaco, at a recent sitting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, described the results of his observations on the nourishing of shipwrecked persons by means of living organisms taken from the sea. Portable nets hung in the sea like spiders' webs enabled him to catch in three or four hours, during fair and foul weather, fish enough to support several men.

Some experiments of M. Chaveau on the work done by dogs when given a portion of alcohol in their food hardly bear out the results of the American experiments on alcohol as an aliment for men. M. Chaveau found that alcohol substituted for sugar in the rations of a dog made it less fit for work, whereas a moderate quantity of alcohol is found to stimulate the energies of a man. Possibly the fact that alcohol is quite strange to dogs ought to be taken into account.

The French Societe d'Acclimatation has been studying the fecundation of eggs, and finds that fowls which enjoy their liberty and are not confined give a larger proportion of fecund eggs. The proportion in confinement is about 40 per cent. as against 84 per cent. in liberty. In addition to want of freedom the food of the fowls also affects the fecundation of the eggs. When at liberty they can pick up a more animal diet which is favourable to the fecundity of the eggs. Artesian cocks are also preferable in this respect to Flemish cocks. The age of the fowls, the season, excess of nourishment, and so forth, also affect the fecundation of the eggs.

Shocks and vibrations, for example, in railway travelling injure the germinating properties of eggs, but if they are allowed to rest for 24 hours before incubation there is more chance of their hatching all right. An elastic packing is better than sawdust for preserving the fecundity of eggs in transport. A newlaid egg is not so easily spoiled by perturbation as one 24 hours old or more, because it is fuller in the shell. Not only does over-feeding fowls diminish the fecundity of their eggs, but it brings about diseases.

M. Piette, the French archæologist, has discovered in the grotto of Mas d'Azil an engraving on flint which belongs to the "glyptic" age, and appears to be that of a fanciful, not a real figure. The creature stands upright like a man, but has a retreating chin, a flat cranium in front, and the back of the head does not project over the neck. The characters of the figure are simian, but the feet are not prehensile, it holds a stick, and seems to be confronted by a bear.

The balloon "Leo Dex," which started to cross the Sahara from the Mediterranean towards Timbuctoo on a south-westerly wind, has encountered a sirocco and come to the ground on the borders of Constantine and Algiers, about half way between Laghouat and Biskra.

It is stated that the German Government is to provide Mr. Lawrence Rotch, of the Blue Hill Observatory, U. S., with a properly found vessel in which to carry out his plan of exploring the higher atmosphere of the tropics by means of kites. The apparatus will be supplied by American scientific men.

It is reported in a scientific journal of standing that a new magazine rifle has been adopted in the Danish Army and Navy. It is said to fire on the proving ground 15 rounds a second, and, allowing for reloading, 300 rounds a minute. The magazine holds 30 cartridges. The journal remarks that as a soldier can only carry 300 rounds, the Danish warrior will soon exhaust his ammunition and may not be able to get more at the critical moment of the conflict.

In the recent experiments of Drs. Rutherford and Barnes, of the Macdonald Physical Laboratory of the M'Gill University, Montreal, communication was kept up by wireless telegraphy with a railway train going at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The signals were sent from an induction coil and received by a nickel and silver grain coherer working a relay and electric bells. The vibrations of the train disturbed the action of the relay, but the experiment was deemed satisfactory.

The "Scientific American," referring to the anxiety caused by the belated St. Louis, of which nothing was heard from the time she left Cherbourg until she arrived at Nantucket a week overdue, suggests that as soon as wireless telegraphy has been placed on a thoroughly commercial basis all ships should be required by law to instal some one of the wireless telegraph systems.

A sea-quid, or devil-fish, resembling an octopus, has been found in the fresh water Onondaga Lake, U. S., and examined at Princeton University. It turns out to be of a kind known to inhabit the coast seas from Cape God to Newfoundland, but how it appears in the lake is a mystery. It has, unlike the sea squid, no fine membranes on the arms, but these may have been rubbed off.

M. Henri de Parville, in considering the oyster and typhoid question, recommends that new oyster beds should only be established in pure sea water, and that owners of existing beds should be compelled to keep the oysters for a week in pure sea water before they are put upon the market. Boyle, Herdmann, and others affirm that a week in pure sea water purifies the oyster of disease germs.

A French scientific journal publishes the follwing instance of sagacity on the part of a rat. A gardener had planted 230 bulbs of tulips in a group, and next morning found them gone. Search revealed them in a rat-hole about two feet deep. They were carefully stored one over the other in a chamber communicating with the living chamber of the rat, which was comfortably lined with hay and leaves.

The read, white, and blue, black woodpecker of California is known to peck holes in the trunks of trees, especially the live-oak, and store acorns in them. According to Mr. Frederick, their granaries in the trees may be seen around Santa Barbara, and also in the timber of houses in Montecito Valley, near the town. The redwood under the eaves, the shingles, and so on are penetrated by the birds and plugged with acorns. Woodpeckers are also known to injure telegraph poles in California in the same way.

Automobiles are presently to take the place of locomatives on some lines of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, where the traffic is not great. It was reported that the company intended to adopt automobiles for their express trains, but the report is now contradicted.

The diary of Morse, father of the American telegraph has been discovered in the library of Edison at Orange, N.J., and found to contain interesting records of his earliest work on the Baltimore to Washington telegraph line in 1843. Here is one entry: "The practical inference of this law is that a telegraphic communication on my plan may with certainty be established across the Atantic. Startling as this may seem now the time will come when this project will be realised." Probably this is the first known prophecy of trans-Atlantic telegraphy, and it is perhaps a still better proof than his invention that Morse was a man of genius, for true genius implies a certain foresight and far sight, or prophetic power, which men, even of great ability, yet lacking genius, may not possess. The first Trans-Atlantic cable was laid by Sir Charle Bright in 1858.

A Dublin telegram says:—Two hundred and thirty-nine acres of the lands of County Meath, comprising the historic Hill of Tara, were sold by Messrs. Ganly, Sons and Co., auctioneers, for £3,700, the purchaser being a lady whose name did not transpire.

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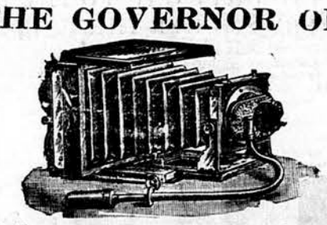

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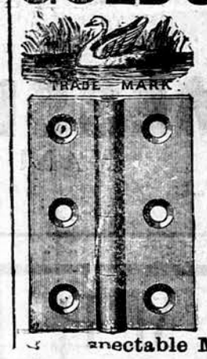

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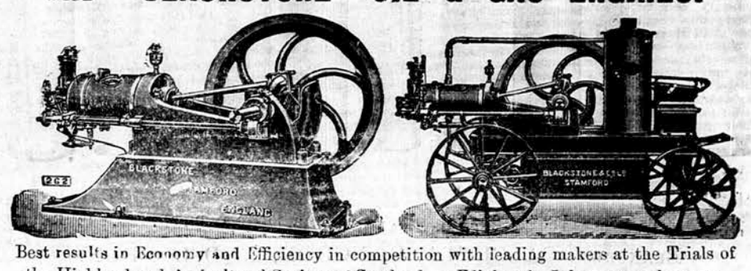

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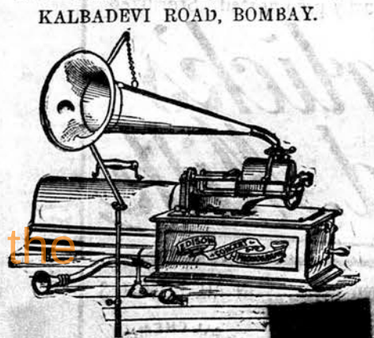

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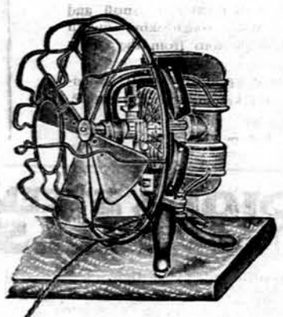

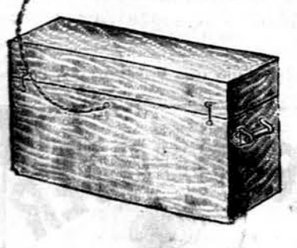

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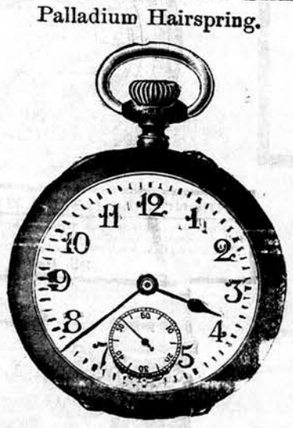

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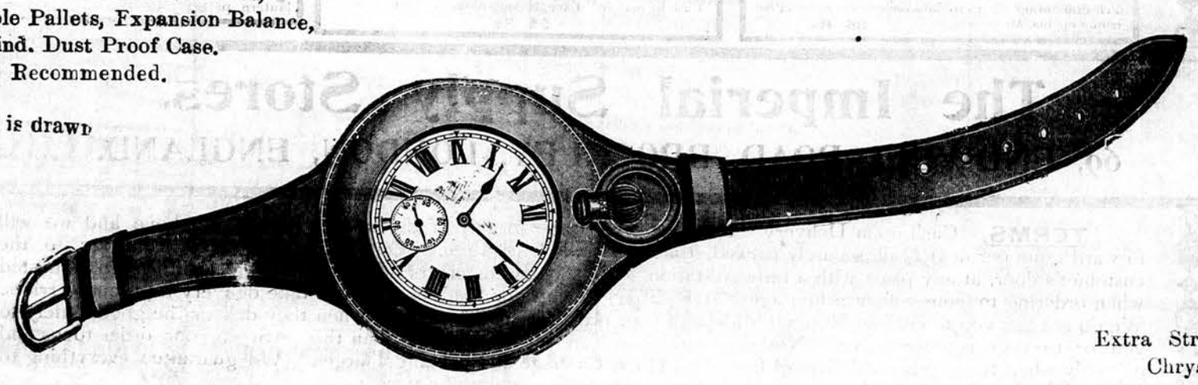

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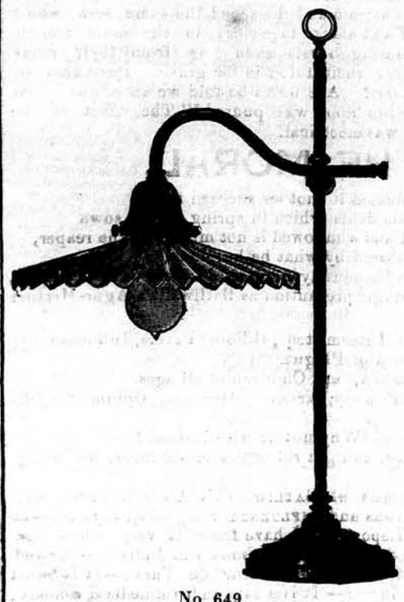

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